ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,274—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson	9th April.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4 99	E. H. Gordon	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. C le	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	7th April 1898.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	12th May 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	21st April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 2, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
[illegible]ERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address [illegible]Y.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economicall.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th April, 1898, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 7th April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 14th April, 1898.

FOR MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 12th April, 1898, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 15th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Oubert	8th May.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF LONDON.	2,098	Geo. Whish.	About the 16th April, 1898.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF SPARTA.	6,300	J. Black	About the 20th April, 1898.

THESE STEAMERS are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1898.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

NEWLY REVISED AND REDUCED
WINE AND STORE
CATALOGUE FOR
APRIL
NOW READY.
FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private ark. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

ICE BOXES!

REFRIGERATORS ! !

ICE BOXES, TRAVELLERS', ZINC-LINED.

Sizes.	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
No. 0, 11 by 8½ by 8 inches	18	0	20	0
,, 1, 16 by 12 by 11 ,,	36	0	40	0
,, 2, 17 by 14 by 13 ,,	38	8	42	12

KENT'S ECONOMICAL ICE BOX.

Will hold six bottles of Wine, or twelve bottles of Soda Water, &c. Has a separate compartment for Ice, and two-quart earthenware glazed tanks which take water for table. Ten lbs. of Rough Ice daily is all that is required. Suitable for small Familes or Gentlemen in Chambers.

Size 16 by 13.

Cash Rs. 68-0 Credit Rs. 76-0.

KENT'S PATENT VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR.

Or Provision Preserver and Ice Chest, Single Lid only. 1879 Patent, Zinc-Lined.

W. D. H.	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
No. 1, 22 by 20 by 29	120	0	134	0
,, 2, 33 by 22 by 31	168	0	190	0

(Outside Measurement).

KENT'S BACHELOR'S REFRIGERATOR AND LARDER.

Has a compartment for Ice, a water tank, with Plated Tap, and Provision compartment, wherein Food, Fruit, Wine, &c., may be kept sweet for many days.

It is Painted Oak. Fitted with Locks.

Size—26 in. high, 20 in. wide, 14 in. deep.

Cash Rs. 137-0 ; Credit Rs. 151-0.

KENT'S COLONIAL VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR OR FOOD PRESERVER, SINGLE LID ONLY.

LINED WITH ZINC.

VENTILATED.

W. D. H.	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
No. 1, 22 by 20 by 29	70	0	80	0
,, 2, 27 by 21 by 30	98	0	110	0
,, 3, 33 by 22 by 31	132	0	147	0

(Outside Measurement).

WATER TANK.

Lined with Patent Metal and fitted with Filter and Tap.
Patent Ventilator Refrigerator Cabinet.
Manufactured by Kent and Sons, London.
ZINC-LINED.
42 by 21 by 24 inches.
Cash......Rs. 210 ; Credit ...Rs. 234.

CABINET REFRIGERATOR.

43 by 24 by 21 inches.
Cash......Rs. 120 ; Credit......Rs. 134

THE RIDGWAY CABINET REFRIGERATOR.

47 by 34 by 23.
Cash......Rs. 198 ; Credit......Rs. 218

KENT'S IMPROVED REFRIGERATOR, BOX FORM.

W. D. H.
No. 2, 24 in. by 21 by 30 in.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 120	Rs. 134

KENT'S ORDINARY REFRIGERATOR OR PORTABLE ICE CHEST, LINED WITH ZINC.

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
No. 1, 22 by 20 by 29	80	0	90	0
,, 2, 27 by 21 by 30	120	0	134	0

(Outside Measurement.)

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

FRESH OILMEN STORES,
WINES AND SPIRITS.

Our New REVISED and REDUCED Illustrated PRICE LISTS are now Ready.

A Copy will be posted FREE to any address on receipt of a Post Card.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

REPUTATION PREMIER.

NAME PREMIER.

BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	Credit. 12 instalments. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Inmian Primer	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	,,
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	,,
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	,,
The Girls' "Premier' Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	,,
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	,,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS.

CABIN TRUNKS, Rs. 12-8.

WARM SUITS, ULSTERS, DRESSING GOWNS.

FLANNEL SUITS, Rs. 30.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DO NOT

SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or he Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C ;

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS of this Company will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 8th instant.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the PUBLIC that the GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE will MEET at 11 a.m., on THURSDAY, the 7th instant.

L.H. Du BOULAY, Chairman,
Grievance Committee.

Bombay, 6th April, 1898.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12 P. M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Tuesday, the 5th, to Wednesday, the 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, April 4th, 1898.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on the 18th April, 1898, for the FEED for one year of the horses belonging to the General Post Office

2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The Conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

WM. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 5th April, 1898.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 21st and 22nd April, 1898, for the PURPOSE of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. A. Abercrombie, who has obtained eight months' leave, from the 23rd March, 1898.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

THE DAVID MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1898, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April, to the 3rd May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1898, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April, to the 3rd May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON JOOSAB HAJI JACOB JAMAL has contracted TO SELL to Mr. HAJI JACKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL All that piece of Fazendari land of which the Cathedral of N S D Esperanca and Mr. Ladhabhai Ebhram are the Fazendars together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 2655-56, street No. 306-10 and 312-16, situate lying and being at Don Tad 2nd Road otherwise called Kambekar Street in the Island of Bombay and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 319 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Don Tad 2nd Road otherwise called Kambekar Street, on the West by the Sweepers passage on the South by the house belonging to Lookman Pathan, and on the North by the house of Ghanchi Abloo Patel, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Memon Joosab Haji Jacob Jamal and his tenants.

All persons having any claim upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claim.—Dated this 6th day of April 1898.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BAYLEY & DUNLOP,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 429 OF 1895.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Lower Colaba, in the town and Island of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

VAZIRBIBI, widow of MIRZA AHMED, of Bombay, Mogul Inhabitant, residing at Bellasis Road, in the town and Island of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 15th day of March, 1898, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the following properties at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement thereon situate at or near the Bellasis Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4, New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A 4570 B 45703, New Survey No. 6438, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the East by public passage and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house thereon, situate at or near the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the same numbers as the property hereinafter firstly described, containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North, South and West by the property hereinafter fourthly described and on or towards the East by a Musjid.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at fourteenth Kamatipura Street in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 78, New No. 16038, and new Survey No. 46438, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the South by the fourteenth Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by the property of Furdoonjee Eduljee Bharucha, and formerly of Nursoo Mahdoo, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of quit land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy four square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts of which a piece admeasuring six hundred and sixty-three square yards and four-ninths of a square yard, is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3162, 3163, 3165, 3172, New No. 10035, old Survey No. 4570 to 4572, 4586, New Survey No. 2,6438, Three hundred and ninety square yards under Old No. 3159, 3160, New No. 10033, Old Survey No. 4561, 4562, New survey No. 4,6438, two hundred square yards under old No. 4980,4981, New No. 11191, Old Survey No. 4638, 4637, and New Survey No. 26438 and twenty square yards and eighth-ninths of a square yard, under Old No. 4762, New No. 11133, Old Survey No. 4291, and New Survey No. 26438, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the East by a public passage and the property hereinabove secondly described and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same that they should, on or before the 26th day of April, 1898, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

BOOKS FOR STATION LIBRARIES.

THIS COMPANY HAS SUPPLIED MANY OF THE

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES

and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., will send, on application, a

LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES

fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.

The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES

has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.

It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read. We have included Books which during a long experience of library work we have found to be most useful and acceptable to readers.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL"

ARRIVED 5TH APRIL 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cw's. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th April, 1898.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., Ld., MADRAS.

IMITATION HOLLANDS

(Country Manufactured.)

H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.

Four Rupees per piece,
SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.
24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1898, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 30th April, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 200 FULL PRESSED BALES GOOD MACHINE-GINNED BROACH COTTON.

By Order of Thaker Nandji Damoder, and on account and risk of Mooltani Darianamul Hardal, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at the undermentioned places at Colaba, the following :—

Firstly—In the jetha of Mr. Goculdas Kanji—
100 full-pressed bales good machine-ginned Broach cotton.
Secondly—In the jetha of Mr. Asur Virji—
100 fully-pressed bales good machine-ginned Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers, and the balance be paid and the bales cleared away within the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF A SWISS WOODEN UPPER-STORIED COTTAGE AT PALLI HILL, BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora—

A Swiss wooden upper-storied cottage for immediate removal.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD MATERIALS belonging to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited.

OILMANSTORES, SEWING MACHINES, TOYS, CANDLE-STICKS, &c., &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of 312 spring candlesticks with globes, 4 sewing machines, a lot of toys, a lot of butter, fish, kippered haddocks, herrings, a la sardines, milk, and bottled fruits, cases of cheese, and a quantity of dealwood and leather scraps, empty casks, and sundry other articles.

N.B.—The dealwood and leather scraps and casks will be sold at the Old Ice House Compound, opposite H. M.'s Dockyard, in the Fort.

Also, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of copper utensils, &c.

Also, a set of chests of drawers with wooden cases, the property of a gentleman.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 533 of 1887.

Vullubhdas Damodar..............................Plaintiff.

vs.

Goverdhundas Damodar and others ....Defendants.

By other of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order made therein on the 29th June, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Walkeshwar Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No——and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under No. 160 containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east and west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Khatao Natha and the vacant ground of Vydhunbai, widow of Trikumdas Meghjee, and on the south by the property of Jaitha Naranji, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Vullubhdas Damodar as manager of the said property.

The Receiver undertakes to give vacant possession of the property to the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette", Bombay.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of about 2613 yards of FOWLER WARING, LEAD SHEATHED CABLE, single conductor of 3 Strands Copper Wire, suitable for Electric Light purposes but not up to Departmental Standard of insulation.

For further particulars apply to—

J. COLLETT,
Sub. Asst. Supdt., in charge Govt. Telegraph Stores, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, at his office, at the Town Custom House, up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 22nd April, 1898, for the LEASE of the GOVERNMENT LAND and BUILDINGS at Mahim Causeway, known as "the Custom Master's Bungalow."

Particulars of the Lease can be learnt on application at the Collector's Office, and the premises can be inspected any day from 10 A.M., to 4 P.M., on application to the Preventive Officer at Mahim Fort.

W. T. MORISON,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th March, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, 14th April, for the Supply of

220 TONS OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS

of Calicut, Poon, Benteak, or Siamese hard-wood in three different lengths.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's form which can be obtained from the Undersigned, together with specifications and particulars of delivery.

3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately, Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th March, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1895.

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters, dated the 8th day of January, 1898.

As a first class going concern, all those Mill Premises situate at Mohesh Seerampore, together with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery, consisting of 18,392 Spindles and 200 Looms with ample preparing Machinery, Implements and Tools, Offices and Outhouses erected thereon, the property of the above Company. The purchaser of same to take over at a valuation to be made by an expert all the Loose Cotton, Cotton and Yarn on process of manufacturing and all the Baled Cotton, Cotton Waste Yarn Cloth and Stores lying in and upon the said Mill Premises and in the said Company's Calcutta Godowns and also all the furniture at present lying upon the Mill Premises. Full particulars of which will be given at the date of Auction.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from Reginald Murray, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. Leslie and Sons, Solicitors, of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd March, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for The Official Liquidator,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail ; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 48 per doz
for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS, HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. }
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 18,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. SASSOON J. DAVID.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 [illegible]
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 [illegible]
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 [illegible]
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	[illegible] 10 [illegible]

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 5[illegible]
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 28
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Number varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4 "
Third do.	" 2 "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 16
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 4

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,262½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	118
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank I.ndia	46,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Halfyearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil.	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
ellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
ritannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,665
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	795
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	550
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	600
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,005
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	520
hulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	410
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	545xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	215
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	550
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,055
adras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,455
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	105
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	25.
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	845
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	640
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
[illegible] shunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	680
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	255
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11'5
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	155
roach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	350
Munmar M.	00	250	a	15	205
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	555
New Indian	4,0 00	125	125	dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales	100		0	20	400xd
abapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	,2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkert	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,080

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,.35
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,900	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	465
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	49½
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	158
Telephone Co.	8,200	251	100	dvdRs11	26½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	„	24-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	24-5
Do. do. new	„	24-3
Australian, bar Gold 100	„	24-8
Bombay bar Gold	„	24-4
Sovereigns	„	15-8
Do. Dragons	„	15-2
Bar Silver 17	„	90-8
Ass. 17½	„	70-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 11-46m., 11-44a. Low water, 5-15m., 5-31a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers King Arthur and Mount Saphur entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Vadala, Mohammadi, and Knight Companion yesterday; the steamer Caithness left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Locksley Hall entered, and the steamer Kilva left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this afternoon.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Gajadhur Soabbick, a Purdasi, residing in a room on the ground floor of ah use at 4th Lane, Kamatipoora, with four other Purdasis, reported to the police at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, that some time d ring Monday night, while he was asleep, someone removed from off his neck a gold mohur, of the value of Rs. 25.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—On Tuesday afternoon, Heera Lalla, aged twenty-two years, a kalassi, belonging to the steam-ship Henry Bolckow, was hoisting up a piece of wood, when the rope with which it was being hoisted suddenly slipped out of his hand, with the result that the piece wood came down, striking the man on the head and causing a wound thereon about two inches in length. The man was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Brewin charged Billia Jairam on remand with theft in respect of various articles, of the collective value of about Rs. 200, belonging to Mr. A. Wood, I.C.S., Captain Mitchell, and a servant of Dr. Baines. The facts of the case have already been reported in a previous issue. Inspector Montague prosecuted. After recording some evidence, the magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to ten months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the three charges.

A CASE WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. A. Taurines, photographer, appeared to answer the charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. J. V. Scrinzi, professor of foreign languages. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. By the consent of both the parties the magistrate made the following order: "On accused expressing regret, and Mr. De Souza for complainant accepting the same and stating, this puts an end to all litigation in the matter, both criminal and civil, case compounded and withdrawn."

FATAL FALL OFF A SEMAPHORE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Dadur station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Govind Bhana, aged twenty-six years, employed as a labourer in the engineering department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and residing with his uncle at Dadur. On Tuesday afternoon the deceased went up a semaphore, which has been recently erected at gate No 14, between the Dadur and Mahim stations, to fix a lamp, and as he was seated on the iron ring supporting the ladder, up which he had gone, the spanner slipped off and the deceased losing his balance fell on the ground, a distance of about twenty-five feet, fracturing his skull. He died a few minutes after the fall. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE GAEKWARI PRINCES.—Their Highnesses Futtesingraoji, Jeysingrao, Shivajirao, Dhariyasing, and Indraja, accompanied by Shreemant Dadasaheb and Nanasaheb, the Khangi Kharbari, Rao Bahadur Kheshowrao Pandit, Mr. and Mrs. French, Dr. Sorabji Guzdar, with the companion, Shreemant Bhawoo Saheb, arrived here from Umrat by the passenger train to which the Gaekwari saloons and cooking car were attached. The party on arrival at the Colaba station, and after taking a little airing on the beach in a carriage, proceeded at once from the Apollo Bunder in the Government steam-launch and boarded the Messageries steamer Laos for a voyage to Japan. They were met by Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Pitale, and others. Miss Linda de Souza is in charge of the two youngest children. There are in all eleven first-class, two second-class, and three third-class passengers. The trip is for the benefit of the Gaekwari Princes nad Princess, and they are expected to return early in June.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of March last the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 856, among whom the number of new admissions was 165, classified as under:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Bhattias	6	...	2	8
Vanias	19	1	6	26
Brahmins	26	8	4	38
Lohanas	11	1	1	13
Other castes	69	6	5	80
Total	131	16	18	165

The average daily attendance was 27.

FATAL FIRE IN A SHED.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of a Mahomedan male child, belonging to Haji Peermahomed, of Zakeria Musjid Street. The child's parents were residing in a house at Zakeria Street, until about a month ago, when the deceased's grandmother having died of plague, they left the place and went to put up in a jowlee hut erected in a narrow lane in that locality. About 6 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Ameena, the child's mother, warmed some milk on a sigree in the hut, and directly put out the flames by pouring some water over them. About 11 a.m. she put the child, which was about five weeks old, into a cradle to sleep, and then went out. On her return about half-an-hour after, she found the hut in flames. A number of people collected, and after the fire was partially put out, a man went in and brought out the child from the cradle, which had just fallen down. Deceased was extensively burnt and unconscious. The mother took him to the Sir Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Women and Children, and the house-surgeon on examination found the child had been burnt almost all over the head and trunk. He was admitted into the hospital and detained under treatment, but he grew worse and died in the evening of the same day. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

CLAIM FOR A CASTE REGISTER.

DAYABHAI NAGINDAS VS. NARANDAS KALIANDAS AND MANMOHANDAS DAYALDAS, APPLICANT.

In this case, the applicant claimed that he had produced at the hearing of this suit, on 13th day of July 1897, in obedience to a witness subpœna served upon him, a "nandh" or register of the minutes of proceedings of the Visa Nagar Bania caste. The first defendant took away the said "nandh" from the court by making certain misrepresentations to the assistant prothonotary of the court. Thereupon the applicant issued a judges' summons calling upon the first defendant to show cause why he should not return the said caste "nandh" to the applicant, and an interim order was obtained directing first defendant to forthwith restore the caste "nandh" to the custody of the court pending the hearing of the summons.

The summons was heard on the 20th of January, 10th day of February, and 10th of March 1898. The Advocate-General appeared to show cause on behalf of the first defendant, and Mr. Scott appeared in support of the summons. Several affidavits were filed on both the sides, the defendant relying in particular on an entry in his Jangad "nandh" for 1953 to show that he had produced the caste "nandh." After reading the affidavits and hearing the arguments of counsel, judgment was reserved. On the 4th instant, Mr. Justice Strachey delivered his judgment and made the summons absolute, and ordered the caste "nandh" to be forthwith delivered to the applicant; the first defendant was also ordered to pay the applicant's costs of the summons.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Prayers, Address, and Story of the Cross.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

MAUNDY THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

7-30 a.m.—Anti-Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Pre-Communion Service, and Sermon. Hymns 113, 111 and 108.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 120, 122 and 124.

The offertory for Church expenses and poor relief.

GERTIE: "My papa is a lawyer, what does your papa do?" Lucy: "Whatever mamma says."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART in a farewell order to the Tirah Force says that never on any frontier expedition have the difficulties been more formidable, the punishment of the tribes more exemplary, or their submission more complete. The full tale of rifles and rupees has now been completed, even the Zakka Khels having paid up the sum demanded of them.

MR. L. P. PUGH, barrister-at-law, has been unanimously elected president of the not very happily named Imperial Anglo-Indian Association, founded last week with Calcutta as its headquarters. Already upwards of a thousand members have been enrolled, and more names are coming in daily. It is intended to buy a building for the offices of the Association and to arrange, with as little delay as possible, for the starting of a daily newspaper.

A MEETING of the Committee of the proposed Pasteur Institute was held at Lahore on Saturday, when it was resolved to ask for an early reply from the Government of India to the memorial of 1896. This memorial requested the sanction of Government to the proposed site of the Institute at Kasauli, and asked for an expression of opinion upon other points connected with the foundation of the Institute. The delay of the Government of India was referred to as the reason why no progress could be reported.

A DISTURBANCE occasioned by the movements of the Burma Chinese Delimitation Commission is reported from the neighbourhood of Sadon, the outpost to the north.-east of Bhamo. A number of Shan half-breeds entered Burmese territory and erected stockades, and on a force of military police being sent to disperse them a sharp skirmish ensued, four of the Shans being killed and 12 captured. The difficulties in the way of the Delimitation Commission, which has now finished its work for the season, do not appear to diminish as time goes on.

SIR CHARLES ROE, Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, has lately issued a proposition for the consideration of the Judges and Bar of the Chief Court to alter the cause list from a weekly to a three-monthly list, as experience has shown that the present system is most unsatisfactory, those appeals, which cannot be heard before the end of the week in which they have been set down for hearing being often adjourned over and over again for periods extending over five or six months. Sir Charles Roe proposes that when appeals have been admitted for hearing by a bench the parties concernend will be informed that in one and a half or two years they will get notices that their cases have been put on a three-monthly cause list, that they will be heard in a particular week, and that if they are not reached in the week mentioned they will be heard in the next week: the intention being that no other cases shall be heard until all the cases in the three-monthly list have been disposed of.

THE Secretary of State for India has granted a concession to the Southern Punjab Railway Company for the making of a branch line, twenty-three miles long, to connect the town of Kaithal with the main line of this Company's Railway. The cost is estimated at about £70,000. A new line is also to be constructed by the Maharajas of Jhind and Malerkotla from Ludhiana through their States, connecting with the Southern Punjab by a junction at Jakali Station; and the company will provide the junction works there at a cost of £3,000 to 4,000. Both these branches, it is expected, will result in considerable accession of traffic to the Southern Punjab Railway. An additional capital sum of £34,000 will be required for the new works.

FOUR of the late Lobengula's Queens, in charge of Mtyama, a Matabele headman and warrior, have been visiting Cape Town to see their son's whom Mr. Rhodes is having educated there. They have occupied a house on Mr. Rhodes's estate at Groot Schuur. A "Cape Times" correspondent, after learning from them how much they were pleased and surprised at the wonders of civilization in Cape Town, asked the old Queen whether she had ever heard of that still greater Big Place across the black water, where all the white men once came from and others were daly coming. "Yes, Babyaan used to tell us, but he was not always believed," she replied. The interviewer said Capetown was a mere village compared with the other big kraal, and that for every white man in Capetown hundreds and thousands walked about between the houses in the wonderful city across the water. The Queen asked how far off this place might be. "Oh," said the interviewer, "just six times as far as the distance you have come in the fire waggon from your own country; only you are passing all the time over the face of the waters." This the astonished Royalties heard with open-mouth amazement.

THE warrior escort Mtyana had been much struck with the railway engine, which he called the fire waggon that ran by itself. Said he: "Never did I see such a thing before. I got very tired of sitting in the train, so I went to sleep; and when I woke up I found myself each morning in some new country. I have seen lots of towns, and I do not know now where these towns have gone to. Yes I have seen the carriages that move without noise. They are like the fire waggons, but more wonderful. They run all alone. How were the white people created? We natives were made in one mould, and the white people in another. We shall only meet when we die. The white men are wonderful. When I go back and tell my people that there are carts that run along without being dragged, they will tell me I am saying what is not true. That is because they are still foolish. Their eyes are closed, the country is yet dark, and they are blind because they have not seen."

THE construction of the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway is progressing steadily. The work on the section between Nandar and Jalnah, about 95 miles, was last year kept in abeyance owing to scarcity of labour. The Engineer-in-Chief has obtained sanction to proceed with the construction of this portion during the present official year It is expected that the Railway will be opened for public traffic during the official year 1898-99.

AN instance of the incompetent administration of the Nizam's officials with regard to plague measures, writes a contemporary, has been brought to light by the General Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, who, during his recent inspection, observed a regular service of tongas running to Aurangabad from Ahmednagar, a seriously infected plague centre which left the high road four miles outside cantonments to avoid any inspection there, and proceeded by up-country tracks, entering Aurangabad City by Paithan road unmolested. The General is said to have been informed, on enquiry that this traffic had sprung up, or at least largely increased, since the plague epidemic at Ahmednagar.

A RECENT visitor to Bolinao reports to the Hongkong *Daily Press* that the Spanish troops have been guilty of terrible cruelty towards many rebels who were injured and fell into their hands. The wounded were thrown into a wooden hut, in which were a number of rebels who had been killed. The hut was then set fire to and the dead and living were burnt to ashes. A photograph taken of the hut while it was in flames shows, it is said, human remains being consumed by the fire.

THE captain of the Bayern had an amusing experience on the voyage to Hongkong from Singapore. At the latter port the captain received mails for Prince Henry of Prussia and his squadron, and he was asked to hand them over should he meet the ships at sea. On Monday night the Bayern was nearing Hongkong when the captain observed two warships in the distance. Thinking they were Prince Henry's ships he signalled to them to stop and take the mails on board. The ships did stop, and no doubt considerable curiosity was excited on board by what was probably looked upon as a strange request on the part of the Bayern captain. A boat containing an officer and sixteen men were quickly lowered from one of the ships and she was pulled through a very heavy sea towards the German mail steamer, which was reached after a great deal of hard work. To the surprise of the captain of the Bayern there was not a single German amongst the whole boat's crew. They were all Russians, and they had come not from Prince Henry's squadron, but from two Russian cruisers. Explanations of the amusing error were of course very easy, but the crew of the boat did not seem to relish the prospect of having to pull back through a lumpy sea to their ships, and so the boat was taken in tow of the Bayern and dropped when only a short distance from the Russian cruisers.

IN consequence of the s. s. "Dupleix" being delayed in Colombo Harbour for repairs as the result of the serious fire which took place in her hold last week, the Messageries Maritime Cie made arrangements for the passengers for Pondicherry to go via Tuticorin by the South Indian Railway. There were no passengers booked for Madras, but those for Calcutta are coming on by the B. I. s. s. "Matiana." All the steamers belonging to the M. M. Cie are insured, through the Company in Paris, and whatever damage the vessel has sustained will come out of the insurance. Mr. Reynolds, the Acting Master Attendant, and Mr. E. C. Davies, Factory Engineer, have been appointed surveyors to report on the damage to the steamer, while Messrs. Suhren and C. E. H. Symons have been asked to assess the amount of damage to the cargo.

SEA serpents have made their appearance in Tonquin waters The gunboat Avalanche has seen them. The first occasion was in Along Bay, in July last, when one was seen, its length being estimated at 65 ft. and its diameter at from 2 ft. to 3 ft. A shot was fired at it from a distance of 650 yards, but fell short, and the creature disappeared. On the 15th February last, in Faitsilong Bay, several similar creatures were seen. Chase was fruitlessly given, and shots were fired at one of them, at a distance of between 300 and 400 yards, and at least two of the shots hit, but they glanced off without inflicting any injury. The chase was kept up for an hour and a half, and then had to be abandoned on account of darkness. On the 24th February, two more of the reptiles were seen in the same bay. The Captain and eight officers of the Bayard were on board the Avalanche at the time.

AS was anticipated by Sir Alexander Mackenzie the discussion on the new Calcutta Municipal Bill has been of an animated kind. The Bengal Legislative Council had its first field-day on the measure last Saturday, and the debate was concluded on Monday. The retiring Lieutenant-Governor, according to his promise, gave the native Councillors every opportunity of discussing the Bill, and they were not the men to miss the chance thus offered of airing their eloquence. The urgency of municipal reform is fully admitted by the most enlightened citizens of Calcutta, and it is well that all the arguments of the obstructionists should have been set forth at length. The public are now able to judge for themselves as to the nature of the opposition against the Bill.

THE Bill now being discussed in the Hungarian Diet proposes the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Constitution, and gives a lasting place of honour to the Hungarian Ministers of 1848, to Ludwig Batthyani, Kossuth, and all others. Batthyani became Premier of the first Hungarian Cabinet in March, 1848, but lost his popularity when he concluded a truce with the Ban. In January, 1849, he was suddenly arrested in Countess Karolyi's salon. He was imprisoned in barracks, tried for high treason, and sentenced to the gallows. He attempted suicide by stabbing himself in the throat with a dagger four times. On account of these wounds, which, however, he heroically strove to conceal, the sentence was commuted from hanging to shooting. Although he had lost so much blood, he walked upright to the place of execution, hurried the soldiers on by crying "Allez, allez, Jager!" threw his cap aside, had his eyes bandaged, and without a sound fell dead.

ENGLISH sports and pastimes are making rapid strides in popular favour on the Continent. Several Rugby football matches have already been played this winter between English and French fifteens in Paris, whilst a French team visited Scotland last month. A team of amateur Association players from England will visit Holland at Easter, playing matches at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Arnheim, Leyden, and The Hague. The Dutchmen have taken very kindly to the Association game. In the week after Easter a strong team of English cricketers will visit Portugal to play two matches—one against the Oporto C.C. and the other against Portugal. Lawn tennis and golf matches will also be decided. The party, which is being organized by Mr. T. Westray, an old Uppingham boy, will include Messrs. L. C. V. Bathurst, H. R. Bromley Davenport, and P. F. Warner (Middlesex), A. J. L. Hill (Hants), Stanley Christopherson (Kent), S. A. P. Kitcat (Gloucestershire), and other prominent amateurs.

FOR some tall tiger tales, the reader should consult the current number of the "Cornhill." Mr. A. S. Ghosh vouches for them as positively as did Baron Munchausen. The first of his stories tells how a tiger fished a hunter out of a river, carried him off to his lair, buried him under the sand, and then went off to fetch the tigress and her cubs. The tiger's tail was no sooner turned than the man jumped up, climbed a tree, where he remained until the morning, and drove the tiger and his family into the depths of the jungle. Another of Mr. Ghosh's stories is almost a reproduction of Baron Munchausen's. In this case, a villager was bathing when he was stalked simultaneously by a tiger on the shore and an alligator in the water. They both rushed for him in the same moment, with the result that the alligator caught the tiger's toe, pulled him under water, and devoured him. The last story tells how a tigress seized a captain in the jungle by the breast-pocket of his coat, and shook him, as a cat shakes a mouse. She suddenly dropped him, and when the captain recovered his senses, he saw his late captor slinking off with her tail between her legs, the picture of distress, almost sneezing her head off. In shaking him his snuff-box in his waistcoat pocket sprang open, and saved his life.

MADAME DREYFUS has just sent the following letter to the Minister of the Colonies requesting him to permit her to join her husband in exile upon Devil's Island: "M. le Ministre,—In all the letters which my husband has addressed to me from the Iles du Salut he has, in spite of my urgent desire to join him, requested me to remain here and use all my efforts to throw light upon the frightful judicial error of which he is the victim. But I think that my duty is to-day to go and join my husband in the island upon which he is in exile. He has been ill, he is wasting away in the horror of unmerited punishment. In spite of all his strength of character, and of his heroism, he does not always succeed in hiding his sufferings from me. I therefore beg of you to permit me to join him and to see him once again. This permission which your predecessors have not accorded to me, the law does not refuse to the wife of the worst criminal. I, therefore, invoke the law, and I invoke your pity. You cannot think that my presence by the side of my husband will give rise to any danger in that distant island. I submit myself in advance to the regime which is inflicted upon him. I will share willingly all his hardships."

HERE is, "The Spectator's" latest dog story: "Zulu," who sleeps in the basement of a large house in a fashionable quarter of one of our largest cities, was early one Sunday morning lately roused by an outbreak of fire, which had apparently been smouldering for some time between the floor of the diningroom and ceiling of the room below. He, after repeatedly scratching at the bedroom door of one of the servants, succeeded in waking her. Thinking the dog must be unwell, she let him into her room, and got into bed again, but was not allowed to sleep, as "Zulu" sitting close by her bedside kept "talking" to her (as she describes it) so vigorously that she suspected something must be wrong. On getting up the dog appeared so delighted that she followed him out of the room, and on looking into one of the rooms discovered the ceilling burining. Upon rousing the owner of the house, who immediately had the fire-alarm rung (which was fortunately close at hand), "Zulu," seeming to know he had done his duty, rushed upstairs to his mistress and left the house with the children, evidently satisfied that he had fulfilled his part. On the fire brigade's arrival it was found that the fire had taken serious hold. The timely action of the dog, however, saved the dwelling, and the Alliance Insurance Company, with whom the premises were insured, have awarded a silver medal to "Zulu." We hope it will not disturb any Russophobe's enjoyment of this story to learn that Zulu is a Russian poodle.

IT may be well to remind youngsters just joining the cavalry that the new Army order regarding troop horses, sanctioning their use by cavalry officers, is only applicable to those who avail themselves of the privilege at the moment. They must either elect to take advantage of the new order on first joining the cavalry, or it will be lost to them for the remainder of their career in the service. Therefore, taking into consideration that it means a saving of at least £50 per annum out of their pay throughout the whole of their service to those who have not an extraordinarily well-filled purse, the order should be carefully perused, as it is somewhat ambiguous.

MOPLAH OUTRAGE AT PANDICAD.

INFORMATION was received at Calicut on Saturday from Pandicad that a gang of Moplahs, numbering about twenty, had waylaid and beaten to death the previous night one Maranat Nambudri, a wealthy *jenmi* of Ernad. The cause of this outrage appears to be the ill-feeling roused among certain Moplah tenants whose holdings under the Numbudri were mortgaged over their heads by the landlord. Evidently, the latter was not a *persona grata* with the Moplah peasantry in Ernad, for his life was twice attempted during the last outbreak. Immediately on hearing of the present outrage, Mr. L. Vibert, the Special Assistant Magistrate, and Mr. H. Wilkinson, Assistant Police Superintendent, started for the scene of the crime.

A reliable correspondent at Malapuram telegraphs to us:—"Maranath Nambudri was murdered near Pandicad on Friday night by ten Moplahs. Four were arrested on Saturday and remainder burned a Hindu temple on Saturday night and determined to become martyrs. Messrs. Wilkinson and Vibert were at Pandicad yesterday with a special force of Police. The gang, now numbering 14, moved last night towards Pandalur and the special force followed. The District Magistrate is moving to meet them with 30 Police. The gang, it appears, is poorly armed and troops have therefore not been requisitioned as yet."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 6TH OF APRIL, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·584	E	3	99·6	68·1	49	...	4·54	+1·08
Sirsa	29·646	SSW	3	103·3	67·3	25	...	1·28	—0·62
Delhi	29·679	W	4	101·7	71·9	20	...	2·91	+0·09
Agra	29·690	Calm	5	102·5	72·9	26	...	2·71	+1·49
Cawnpore	29·713	Calm	6	104·4	67·1	23	...	1·47	...
Allahabad	29·708	Calm	8	106·6	67·4	42	..	2·39	+0·45
Jhansi	29·699	SW	2	105·1	77·7	34	...	1·92	+0·39
Jacobabad	29·688	NNW	5	105·4	77·6	32	...	0·43	—0·67
Karachi	29·761	WNW	14	88·4	76·0	71	...	0·43	—1·08
Jeypore	29·739	WNW	3	104·1	66·0	29	...	0·56	—1·05
Ajmere	29·731	SW	8	101·9	68·1	31	...	0·22	—1·11
Deesa	29·792	WSW	0	102·4	64·6	44	...	0·16	—0·38
Ahmedabad	29·783	Calm	3	101·7	72·1	45	...	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·788	WNW	15	99·8	74·4	31	...	0·13	—0·27
Rajkot	29·762	W	11	99·9	65·4	50	..	0·30	—0·24
Ghadechi	29·791	SW	0	105·6	71·3	35	...	0·29	—
Veraval	29·784	Calm	9	87·1	69·3	76	..	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·766	ENE	5	105·1	65·7	44	...	0·54	—0·49
Indore	29·768	W	2	104·5	72·1	30	...	0·56	—0·48
Saugor	29·711	WSW	5	102·8	74·6	30	...	1·41	—1·16
Jubulpore	29·731	SSE	3	105·0	67·2	30	..	3·35	+0·73
Hoshangabad	29·755	Calm	1	107·6	74·2	26	...	0·50	—1·45
Khandwa	29·778	W	6	108·7	78·1	22	...	0·09	—1·28
Raipur	29·746	Calm	2	107·5	76·1	25	...	1·72	—0·60
Nagpur	29·716	Calm	4	108·7	74·6	24	...	2·64	—0·41
Amraoti	29·734	NW	10	108·4	78·3	25	...	0·70	—1·65
Akola	29·760	NW	5	110·1	75·8	18	...	0·17	—2·71
Surat	29·807	Calm	3	102·2	70·0	53	...	1·68	+1·43
Malegaon	29·778	NW	9	107·3	71·2	30	...	0·10	—1·15
Bombay	29·792	NNE	9	87·3	75·9	76	...	0·17	—0·75
Poona	29·784	SW	11	107·1	70·4	28	...	0·07	—1·77
Ahmednagar	29·810	NNE	1	101·3	75·4	52	...	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·779	Calm	4	108·1	79·2	14	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·738	Calm	4	108·2	77·9	22	..	0·32	—1·91
Ratnagiri	29·781	SSE	5	89·4	76·9	72	..	0·45	—0·36
Belgaum	29·790	Calm	13	96·7	65·8	95	0·09	1·88	—1·00
Goa	29·787	NW	5	92·0	81·4	77	...	0·49	...
Karwar	29·776	NE	4	89·8	77·6	75	...	0·40	—2·42
Mangalore	29·798	SSW	2	91·8	81·4	70	...	0·01	—3·72
Calicut	29·785	NNE	8	91·3	77·5	78	...	2·98	—4·28
Cochin	29·791	NE	M	95·0	80·6	72	...	6·36	—6·35
Bangalore	29·792	S	7	96·8	68·8	71	...	0·50	—4·55
Secunderabad	29·742	W	5	106·2	75·9	39	...	0·91	—2·14
Masulipatam	29·789	SSE	9	95·6	71·1	83	...	1·75	—6·79
Bellary	29·748	Calm	3	106·2	70·3	47	...	0·81	—1·90
Cuddapah	29·737	ENE	L	107·3	80·9	50	...	3·46	—2·54
Madras	29·792	S	7	91·0	76·0	79	...	9·67	—10·51
Coimbatore	29·801	E	3	99·4	72·6	77	...	3·93	—2·16
Trichinopoly	29·798	S	4	102·6	80·3	65	...	3·29	—6·37
Negapatam	29·794	SW	15	90·5	79·9	71	...	11·12	—19·77
Colombo	29·815	ESE	6	93·5	76·0	76	...	29·89	—1·82
Aden	29·849	E	20	87·8	75·4	77	...	0·40	—2·22

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at Lahore, Sirsa, Jhansi, Ajmere, Jeypore and Bangalore, and has been steady or has changed only sightly over the rest of the country. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bhuj and 14 at Ahmednagar. The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Akola and the lowest 65° at Dessa and Rajkot. Humidity has increased considerably at Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Raipur, Saugor, Neemuch and Allahabad, and the skies are cloudy as Calicut, Goa Malegaon, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Jacobabad and Sirsa. Rain in light showers has fallen at Belgaum. The weather to the north of Latitude 26° is squally and unsettled. Rain is likely to fall at or in, the neighbourhood of Belgaum.

G. L. TOWERS,
For Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Wednesday: The barometer has risen over the eastern but fallen over the western half of India. The fall has been rapid over the Punjab and western Rajputana and a well deferred depression within which the barometer marks two-tenths of an inch below the normal has developed over Central Punjab. Pressure is high in Assam, Lower Burma and south-east of the Bay, and except near the storm the pressure differences are small. The wind is cyclonic and strong and squally over the Punjab and Upper Sind. Westerly winds prevail across the central parts of the country, southerly winds in Madras and Lower Bengal and variable breezes elsewhere. Temperature has risen in the Punjab except Peshawar, Murree, Sind, Rajputana and considerable part of the peninsula and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is low for the season in the Assam valley coasts of the Bay and Gujarat, but in all other places the heat is excessive. The greatest excess of between eight and eleven degrees is reported over the Punjab and western desert. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and ten at Akola. Light showers of rain is reported from Sibsagar, Peshawar, Murree, Chitrat, and Belgaum.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th April, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches 29·769
Temperature of the Air ... degrees 8·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 75·0
Dew Point ... 71·9
Relative humidity of Air ... ·709
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10) ... 2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees 87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) ... 76·8
General Directions of wind* ... NNW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles 225
* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 5.

10 p.m. ... 80·8

WEDNESDAY.—APRIL 6.

6 a.m. ... 76·6
10 a.m. ... 84·2
2 p.m. ... 89·2
4 p.m. ... 90·7

Two costers, rival and champion anglers of their order, agreed to settle their respective claims to supremacy by a match for a substantial wager. Accordingly they repaired to the river and cast in their lines. They sat there for something like four or five hours without either of them even getting a bite Eventually, one of them imagined that he felt a nibble and, in his excitement, he fell into the river. "Bats off!" cried the other coster. "It's not fair divin' for 'em!"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Radley, 1,984 tons, Commander M Tallack, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Commander F J Cruess, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaia, 1,172 tons, Commander A Petris, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Madras, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,215 tons, Commander E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (25th March,) with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Commander J S Hutcheson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, (23rd March) via Cochin, with a cargo of rice.

THE s s Fitzpatrick, 2,627 tons, Commander P J Greggan, sailed yesterday for London, and Havre, with a general cargo, and Mr Bell and Mr Kiddle as passengers.

THE B & P S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons Commander C Owen, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Aden, (28th March) with a general cargo, and 5 deck passenger.

THE s s Mount Sephar, 2,389 tons, Commander L Hendry, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from New York (14th January) via Cape Town, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W & A Graham & Co.

THE Hall Line s s Locksley Hall, 2,522 tons, Commander T Collin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (10th March) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev W Buck, Mrs Miss and Master Buck, Mrs Keogh, Mr and Mrs Barton, and two children, Miss Goodyer, Mr Runciman and 4 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Commander G. Simpson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr. H M Longlier, Mr. Syed Rashed, Mr Abdoola Hussin, Mr. Mahmed Hoosein Geldani, Mr. A. Yeillon, Surgn. Lieut H. Gaduby, Mr. Jethanand, Mr. Haji Ahmed Abdoola Corejee, Mr. Aga Mahomed Esmail, Mr Mahomed Oosman Fray and wife, Mr Sawood and boy Mr. Mar. Zack bim Mahomed, Mr. Abdoola Mohsin, Mr. E. R. Powell, Mr. Mohomedalli Nasser, Sergt. Major and Mrs. Fallett and 3 children and 65 deck

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

Rangoon River—Buoy disappeared. Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 29th March 1898, that the Lower Chowkey Lump buoy in Rangoon river has disappeared and will shortly be replaced."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Oriental	3085	Jephson	London	9-4	P & O Co
B	Kirkfield	2290	Gibson	Marseilles	14-4	W&AG&Co
C	Mohammadi			Jedda	10-4	B & P S N Co
E & F	Radley	1984	Tallock	Hamburg	7-4	Bo Co
G	King Arthur	1047	Owen	N F		B & P S N Co
H & J	Bq Parvady	458	Jungham	Mauritius		N F V Ebrahim
K M	Sephar	2388	Henry	Venice		W & A G & Co
M	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Joosub
N	Clydesdale	2296	Sharp		9-4	W & A G & Co
O	Northlands	2212	Hughem	Liverpool		J M & Co
P	Trelyon	1990	Blake	Trieste	11-4	W&A G& Co
Q	Lorle	1694	Grake	Naples		R Bros
R	Onipenta	3420	Warrington	Rangoon	8-4	M M& Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Bahaduri	829	Adum	N F		S & Co
	Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	G Port	7-4	S & Co
	30 Tons Crane.					
	Vadala			Zanzibar		B I S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Bengal	2752	Wilmer	China	12-4	P & O Co
2	Arabia	2331	Read	Liverpool	10-4	W&A G& Co
3	Ganges	2110	Crerry	Aden	16-4	P & O Co
4	Bancoora	2177	Cruess	Calcutta	9-4	M M & Co
5	Parramatta	2854	Preston	China		P & O Co
6	Istrar	2978	McKay	Antwerp	8-4	E B & Co
7	Aglaia	1173	Petris	Calcutta	7-4	A L S N Co
8	M Valarie	2643	Mitis	Trieste	7-4	A L S N Co
9	Fitzpatrick	2627	Greggans	London	6-4	W&AG&Co
10	Gutenfels	1750	Denber	Karachi		Glad & Co
12	Brinkburn	2086	Martin			B'bay Co
14	Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	9-4	M M & Co
15	Kilwa	991	Simpson	P Gulf	7-4	M M & Co
16	Courland	760	Lenton	Natal	8-4	D A & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dredger Teredo	304	tons gross	B P Trust
H B Mudlark	302	do.	do.
Dredger Pholas	412	do.	do.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	King Arthur s	Owen	Aden, March 28
6	Bhundara s	Stebbing	Calcutta, March 25,
	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool, March 10
	Vadala s	Hutcheson	Rangoon, March 23

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Caithness s	Proud	Calcutta
	Laos s	Flandan	China, etc
	Jelunga s	Jones	Southampton
	Fitzpatrick s	Greggan	London and Havre
	Radley s	Tallock	Hamburg
	Aglaia s	Petris	Calcutta and Madras

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Maria Valerie, Petris, for Trieste via Karachi.
„ Kilwa, Simpson, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Bancoora, Cruess, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Locksley Hall, for Karachi and Liverpool.
„ Kt Companion, for Antwerp.
„ Mount Sephar, for Genoa and Marseilles.
„ Gutenfels, for Hamburg and Karachi,
„ Ganges, for Aden.
„ Vadala, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ King Arthur, for Jedda, &c.
„ Chyebassa, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

1 Leitrim s ... Moglestue ... Colombo, March 26.
3 Obra s ... Brown ... Bombay, March 25

DEPARTURES.

April 1.—Steamers Maharaja, Clan Grant, Umlazi and Africa.
April 3.—Steamers Lightning, Fultala, Basuto and Kasara, and ship Zemindar.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
March					
12	Wilderspool	Day	Barry		
4	Racoon H M's	Hewett	Sheerness	25	Perim (wrecked "China")
19	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Somali coast		Do
20	Mohammadi	Erikson	Mussowa	21	Bombay
21	H Balckow	Bennett	Bombay	24	Bombay
	Oriental	Jephson	London	21	Bombay
	Munificent	Garrick	New York	23	Bombay
	F lcon	Craig	Hodeida	22	Somali coast
22	S Berkhud	oberts	Somali coast	23	Perim, &c
	Lammermoor	Lascelles	Akyab		Port Said F O
23	Golconda	Burkitt	Calcutta	23	London
	Africa	Merlo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Matiana	Turner	London		Calcutta
	Princes Marie	Van der Lee	Batavia		Amsterdam
	China	De Horne	Sydney		London
24	Afghanistan	Saunders	London		Bussorah
	Orlando H M's	Fisher	Australia	25	England
	General	Gouhe	Zanzibar	24	Hamburg
	Mari. Teresa	Marovich	Trieste		Bombay
	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Hodeida	25	Perim (wrecked "China")
	Carthage	Lendon	Bombay	27	England via Perim
	Sydney	Aubert	Bombay	24	Marseilles
	King Arthur	Owen	Karachi	28	Bombay
25	Danby	Bulmer	Akyab	25	Port Said F O
	Gabes Fch G Boat	Pinel	Muscat	26	Madagascar
	Isla de Luzon	Boyana	Manilla	25	Liverpool
26	Barbarossa	Reichter	Sydney	26	Bremen
	Amphitrite	Costanzo	Bombay		Trieste
	Vindobona	Amirovich	Bombay	27	Trieste
	Kirkby	Spence	Bassein		Port Said F O
	Woodcock	gindinssen	Perim		Perim (wrecked "China")
	Falcon	Craig	Somali cast		Do
	Kherson	Ostolopoff	Odesa		Vladivostok
27	Racoon H M's	Hewett	Perim		
	Ormesby	Robinson	Moulmein		Port Said F O
	Moshtari	Clark	Jedda	28	Calcutta
	Reichstag	Weiskham	Hamburg		Zanzibar
28	Haxby	Finney	Akyab		Port Said F O

Aden, March 28.

FARMER: "I say, John, what do you call a pineapple—a fruit or a vegetable?" Waiter: "A pineapple hain't neither gentlemen. A pineapple is always a hextra."

FATHER: "Well, Tommy, how do you think you would like this little fellow for a brother?" Tommy (inspecting the new infant somewhat doubtfully): "Have we got to keep him, papa, or is he only a sample?"

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness threatens. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

NEWEST FRENCH CAMBRICS for Ladies' Shirt Blouses, large choice, at 12 As. per yard.—ASQUITH and LORD, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED one good MOUNTER and one good PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER, one who understands Platinotype Printing preferred. Apply personally to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED.—A STEWARD SS for one Voyage only for the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Maria Teresa" sailing on the 15th instant to Trieste. For terms and particulars apply to E. SCARPA, Agent, A. L. S. N. Co., Sassoon House, Church Gate Street.

TO LET at Middle Colaba, opposite Post Office, the airy and Commodious TOP FLOOR of a BUNGALOW, lately occupied by Mrs. Elliot. Apply within, care of M. R. KH RAS.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED PICTURES with Figures moving and dancing by the time of a Swiss Musical Box, glazed and framed, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for EASTER and HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts, Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms; Table excellent. All Home Comports provided.

PHAETON.—To go to MAHABLESHWAR from WATHAR. Most cheap. Apply to BAPU SHERKAR, WAI.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embrodiery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs, 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable, from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MUSICAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PADLOCKS

I am prepared to furnish all my constituents with any number of the World-renowned
CHUBB'S LOCKS,
PADLOCKS AND SAFES,
at the Manufacturer's Rate I have in Stock for immediate Supply.
DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS
With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality.
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
With Four Levers.
FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
Of Various Sizes.
APPLY
CHUBB'S AGENT.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500 Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

INDIAN Council Bills to the extent of Rs. 10,000 were allotted yesterday in London, on Bombay, at 1s. 13-16d.; also Tetegraphic Transfers, amounting to 7 lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 3 29-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 5-16d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. yesterday, to 111 1-2. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·29 1-2 fcs.; but, French Rentes continued a 103 1-4. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. more, at 113 1-2; and 3 1-2; per cent. Rupee Securities 1-8 per cent., at £62 1-4. Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher, at 25 7-8d. per oz.; and 3-8 cents in New York, at 55 3-4 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-2 cent lower, at 4·83 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £58 10s. per ton; and Yellow Metal at 5s.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,720,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters less than at the end of the previous week.

For Linseed 35½s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, April and May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal in a firm market.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday with a good demand. The total quantity sold was 860,000 skins. prime qualities were steady; and common qualities were neglected, at a decline of 1-2 to 1d. in price.

Neither spot prices nor those for arrival showed any change in the Liverpool Cotton market, which was quiet, with Surats and Arrivals also quiet. The day's sales were 12 000 bales, and the Imports 46,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; July Futures declined 2 points, to 6·01 cents, and October 1 point, to that figure also. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 14,000 bales; and the arrivals compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	14,000	11,000	12,000
Three days' do. ...	47,000	26,000	31,000
Since 1st Sept.	7,939,000	6,273,000	4,818,000

In our local Cotton Market the purchases to-day have totalled 2,100 bales of which Exporters took 1,600 bales, and the Mills 500 bales. The market is quiet in tone, and prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	6,581	bales.
Wheat	23,447	cwts.
Linseed	9 951	"
Rapeseed	14,326	"
Gingellyseed	3,895	"
Groundnuts	528	"
Castorseed	658	"
Rice	53,667	"

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Telegraphic, 1s. 3 7-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little business passing either way, and pending advices of to-day's sales of Indian Council Bills in London, the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 27-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	...1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Francs do.	...1·69 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a steady market at 94 3-4 and 95 1-8 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents; 3 per Cents advanced to 87.

SHARES are quiet—Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 10 lower and Queen Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher at Rs. 1,262 1-2 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-4
Bar Silver	25 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 6.

Orient steamer Ormuz, from Australia, arrived.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

1. Lieut. A. J. Peile, R.A., having proceeded on leave for 8 months the duties of Adjutant will be taken over from the 6th instant by Lieut. L. Penny.

2. It is notified for information that the following members of the Corps passed at the proficiency examination held on 26th March 1898:—2nd-Lieut. J. Fairclough, Gunners S. G. Cockrell, G. Cooper, A. Forbes, G. F. Eabbett, R. Honnar, R. B. Lenehan, and J. E. Walsh.

3. There will be a meeting of the Carbine Association Committee at the Corps Club (to-day) Thursday the 7th at 6-15 p.m. To pass prize list and settle date of Distribution.

4. It is notified for information that both Head-Quarters will be closed from 1 o'clock the 7th to Tuesday the 12th instant.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 2.)

Mr F S Cowie, I C S, Asst Commr, Nagpur, is appointed to be Under-Secy to the Chief Commr, Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R G Pantin, I C S or until further orders.

Mr R V Russell, I C S, Asst Commr, Raipur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Raipur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H M Laurie, I C S, Depy Commr, or until further ordders.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th April 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	5	6	2 p.m.	13	4
Teheran	6	2	39 p.m.	...	27
Suez	6	2	45 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 6th April 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	38	...	3
" Karachi	...	15	..	1
" Madras	...	32	..	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	47,000	2,82,000	4,000	3,33 000
Or per mile of Railway	102	611	9	722
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	5,90,306	21,00,305	44,865	27,35,476
Total for 12 weeks...	6,37,306	23,82,305	48,865	30 63 476
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	71,824	1,99,077	7,923	2,78,824
Per mile of Ry do. ...	156	432	17	605
Total to corresponding date do.	10,91,201	22,67,480	55,592	34,14,273

Increase for the week .... Rs. 54,176
Decrease to date 3,45,797

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 2nd April, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,09,233	7,50,051	8,739	8,68,023
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	6,10,339

Increase .... Rs. 2,57,684

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS—COOK—April 2, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev C H Malden, Chaplain of Ootacamund, Captain F H S Thomas, I S C, to Diana (Daisy), third daughter of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H D Cook, I M S.

DEATHS.

GOVAN—April 1, at Almora, Brigade-Surgeon George Moncrieff Govan, M D, Bengal, Retired, aged 69 years.

HUNT—April 3, at the General Hospital, Madras, Georgiana, the beloved wife of James Alexander Hunt, of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., aged 46 years.

LAKE—April 1, at Chikmagalur, in the Sanderson Memorial Ward, Eustace Philip Lake, son of the late James Lake, of Sheriff's Court, Minister, Isle of Thanet, and St Leonards, England, aged 25 years.

SCHWARZ—April , at Tranquebar, Lucile, relict of the late Rev Senior J M N Schwarz, of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, aged 81 years.

WHARTON—March 31, at Allahabad, of heat apoplexy, Thomas Wharton, of Thurway Factory, aged 66 years, 4 months and 4 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE spoke out with characteristic vigour to the address of certain truculent traducers at a meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. No man has done more to advance the cause of education on the other side of India than the retiring Lieutenant-Governor. He drew up the famous resolution, reviewing the work of the education commission and laying down at the instance of Lord Ripon the lines of future work in that field. In Bengal he endowed scientific research in the Presidency College and set himself to improve the efficiency of the Medical and Engineering Colleges; he was the first to send a native of India, Dr. J. C. Bose, to Europe on a scientific mission. Though conscious of the deficiencies and mistaken direction of the curriculum of the higher education, he did nothing to discourage or interfere with the existing system in the schools and colleges. Throughout his career he has shown himself a firm friend of the best interests of the Natives, and had done all in his power for their advancement. But everything was forgotten when in discussing the question of sedition in India he spoke of certain "petty traitors," and attributed their aberrations to the faulty system of education by which their faculties were given a wrong direction. He was fiercely denounced as an enemy of the educated Natives, and his strictures were ascribed to motives at once sinister and selfish. In words almost identical with those so freely applied to Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues when legal proceedings were instituted for certain deliverances in the Poona press, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was accused of being "angry" and venting his "fury" on the helpless and innocent. "Why I should have been 'angry,'" said his Honour, "I have never been told. And I had, it is at same time admitted, nothing to make me angry, and was a favourite rather than otherwise." His strictures were confined to a very small class, but they were in the usual fashion assumed to take in the whole of Bengal. But he has never doubted that the Presidency of Bengal is perfectly loyal. In his view the Bengali press is by no means the worst in India, "though some prints are bad enough." Even for these there is an excuse; they have been unfortunate in their early training: "That some of the public organs are not always loyal or discreet in utterance is due, I believe, in a large measure to the misfortune of their bringing up. For, indeed, they seem many of them incapable of weighing the value of words, though they can pour them forth fast enough on all occasions. There is too often an inability to discern true issues and appreciate plain statements. The want of scientific training among these would-be teachers of public is at times very painfully manifest."

No one can question the substantial truth of this indictment, and we certainly have no intention of doing so. But a very similar indictment might be preferred against public deliverances remote from Bengal. Matthew Arnold was never weary of protesting against the deficiencies of education at Home, and bewailing the natural results in a general incapacity to discern true issues and appreciate plain statements. His criticism was indeed more far-reaching and infinitely more harsh. He did not hesitate to denounce the system of education or no education under which the higher class was sensualised, the middle materialised and the lower brutalised. The higher education transplanted to India shortly after the Mutiny was precisely that which Matthew Arnold regarded with so much disfavour, and laboured strenuously and not wholly in vain to replace by a better system. He found it hard to effect reforms, which in other countries had been effected quite as a matter of course; but he was not abused as a public enemy for suggesting a better way than the beaten track. In England the middle class did not throw brickbats at the candid critic who told to their faces that they were not properly educated, and could not hope to be able to discern true issues until their educational system was remodelled. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who, "reluctantly but from a stern sense of duty" told a certain section of the Bengal community the same thing in very similar words was to express his surprise that long years of friendly relations go for nothing, and his popularity is at an end because he did not refrain from uttering the truth or what he deems to be the truth on a matter of supreme public importance. He does not, however, repent of his temerity in saying out what has to be said as to the necassity of improving the system of education, in the hope and belief that his words—the "words of a friend that sting like goads, may lead in time long after I am gone and forgotten to progress and improvement." What he has aimed at is not the abolition but the improvement of the higher education. He holds, as every thoughtful observer has long held, that the vast majority of the thousands of students who present themselves for the University examinations are pursuing a course of study that does not fit them for the practical work of life. His experience of the working of the present educational system in Bengal was certainly not encouraging:—"It is perfectly true that the great majority of our students are not really educated at all, and to those of us who knew the Bengalees of the past generation, the breadth of their views, and the soundness of their political judgment, the contrast is as melancholy as it is startling. It indicates some serious falling off in the nature of the literary training on which the past and present generations were reared. It is perfectly true that this mass of disappointed, badly-trained young men form a hopeless, discontented, restless body, which up till now has found no outlet for its perverted energies save in irresponsible and reckless journalism." He desires to remedy all this by reforming the scope and direction of the higher education. He would have the student of the future thought how to observe and think instead of being brought up on badly assimilated words and high falutin rhetoric. In putting all this in winged words the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is but enforcing what Herbert Spencer, Sir Henry Maine, and many other thinkers have said years ago. The Oriental mind, more prone than that of Mediæval Europe to rest on authority and accept fables as facts, especially needs the correction of exact science to train it to accurate thinking. Sad to say, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal does not count much on the University of that Presidency for help in the matter. The Government having handed over to that body the control of the higher education, "We have to accept the University standards, and simply do our best to give effect to them. I have not the time now to show at any length why I consider the result of the action of the University unfortunate. Broadly, I may say that while at the outset of Western education in India it was perhaps sufficient to direct our efforts mainly to training, by means of an English literary curriculum, candidates for Government service and the bar, the time has gone when that should remain the chief, if not almost the sole aim of our educational system." As he truly said, though the University has taken some faltering steps in the direction of science, but little has been done in that direction, and in the middle and previous schools the kindergarten and technical instruction are almost unknown. He referred to the progress effected in the Central Provinces, where having a free hand he was able to make drawing compulsory in the primary schools, and hand-and-eye training were made part of the regular school course. Technical education was provided for later on in agricultural classes and an engineering school. Such a system if generally carried out would unquestionably effect an educational revolution and confer innumerable benefits on the country. In Bengal, however—and not in Bengal alone—such a school on the established system and the tradicions of a great department are too strong for such a reform unless public opinion insists upon the change. That a change is imperatively necessary can hardly be gainsaid, when one of the ablest and most experienced administrators, known throughout a long and honourable career for strong Native sympathies, thus sums up the practical effects of the present fashion of educating the youth of India:—"If the country is ever to advance it must show itself too strong for its present teachers. As Sir Henry Maine once said, it is particularly unfortunate for Bengalees that they are fed from their youth upon English classical rhetoric, and that, too, of a polemical type. And when, in addition to this lifelong diet of words and political bombast, I see the students being taken now-a-days by their preceptors to serve as a claque at public meetings and demonstrations, I despair at times of the future of Young Bengal. It is being fed on wind, and must wither under the blight of an aimless future and an empty mind. The young men are crying for bread, and they are given the stone of political declamation." These words sting like a goad because they are true.

MR. BALFOUR'S statement with regard to the negotiations for the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei clears up some points, but leaves the most important of all quite untouched. It appears that in acquiring Wei-Hai-Wei there is no intention to make use of it for commercial purposes: it will be a naval station, the *raison d'etre* of which will be to prevent the Gulf of Pechili falling under the undisputed control of any Power. In other words, a strategical position has been secured which will enable Great Britain to prevent Russia from dominating the councils of Pekin. Great Britain, the House of Commons and the world at large have been officially informed, has reason to complain of Russia's having occupied Port Arthur, a purely naval harbour, and thus acquiring undue influence at Pekin. The Foreign Office protested and undertook, if Russia kept away from Port Arthur, to abstain from occupying any port in the Gulf of Pechili. This offer Russia has declined to accept, and the British Government, therefore, arranged for the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei, opposite Port Arthur and the stronger and more convenient maritime fortress of the two. The statement throws no light on the question of the attitude of Russia in presence of the "arrangement" in question. The British Government protested against the occupation of Port Arthur. Will Russia acquiesce in the British acquisition of Wei-Hai-Wei to prevent her from exercising that dominating influence over the Court of Pekin which was apparently the actuating motive of the occupation of Port Arthur? When given the option of choosing between the evacuation of that commanding position and seeing Wei-Hai-Wei occupied by a British garrison, she elects to stay where she is. Mr. Balfour does not give any ground for supposing that Russia will welcome her new neighbours, whose avowed object is to defeat her policy in China. But he expresses the hope that China will maintain not only the nominal but the real suzerainty over her vast dominions—including Manchuria. It is polite and considerate to speak thus when announcing that we have "arranged"—apparently with Japan—that we shall take over the finest naval arsenal of the Empire on the payment of sixteen millions sterling by China as the condition precedent to its evacuation. Will Russia permit China to hand over all that treasure to Japan, that she may pay for the ironclads now building in England? We shall soon learn something about those sixteen millions the raising of which has been the *fons et origo* of all the misfortunes that have pursued China in the last month. The announcement that the interests of Great Britain and Germany in the Far East are identical, will be news at Berlin. Such a statement was rash in the extreme in face of the well-established fact that there is a complete understanding between Germany and Russia as to their policy in respect to China. If we have an understanding with Russia, then there will be no difficulty in coming to an understanding with Germany also. But if we are in the Gulf of Pechili avowedly to thwart Russian policy, then it is idle to speak of working with Germany for common objects. The Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords confirmed the statement that Japan is favourable to the acquisition of Wei-Hai-Wei by Great Britain. His Grace added the interesting information that China in granting that concession asks for facilities for her warships in British ports and for the training of Chinese naval officers in the British navy: There is a truly Chinese impartiality in entrusting the training of her military officers to Russia and of her naval officers to Great Britain. Meanwhile the French demands which were left unanswered ten days ago, are now conceded *en bloc*. She obtains a coaling station, the right to construct more railways in Chinese territory, and has secured in effect the protectorate of the Southern Provinces, as well as the appointment of a Frenchman as Director of Imperial Ports, thus giving Sir Robert Hart a Gallic colleague. The death and partition of China, said M. Hanotaux a few days ago, would be a great calamity. That calamity seems to be at hand.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, since his return to Parliament, has resumed the role of candid friend, he played so well before. He has taken up the Naval League with the utmost zeal, and though he admits that it is the belief in a powerful navy which has prevented people at home becoming panic-stricken within the past few weeks, yet that navy is not what it ought to be. Lord Charles considers we are at the present time quite two and a-quarter millions of money behind-hand in our expenditure on the navy. Within the last twelve months the French have made preparations to lay down more war-ships than ourselves, and he is surprised that the Press is so quiet on the subject. He is not satisfied with Mr. Goschen's proposal for meeting the deficiency in shipbuilding. The Government are not doing what they could and should do in that respect. Mr. Goschen had said that the want of armour would prevent them from doing more, a statement of which Lord Charles complains because the difficulty of getting armour had been known for years, and steps ought to have been taken to overcome it. Furthermore, he would have the Admiralty buy up the war-ships which British firms are building for foreign countries. There are few people so jealous of our naval supremacy as Lord Charles, and if at times his ideas may seem extravagant and his criticisms strained there is sufficient excuse for him. But he does look at the very blackest side of things. What he says of the *personnel* of the Navy will perhaps bear more strictly investigating than what he says of the *materiel*. He regards the men as inadequate in number, and is a little impatient at the leisurely manner in which boys become men. Anyhow we are fourteen thousand men short, and as to the Naval Reserve as yet it is only existent on paper. It is generally allowed that the Navy is deficient in officers and men, and this much at all events is true, that there are 31,000 seamen afloat with only 650 lieutenants, and in the second class 37,000 seamen and only 314 lieutenants. If war broke out, Lord Charles urges that the lieutenants would have to be supplemented from the ranks of the warrant officers, but the latter class would be depleted; which would involve a most dangerous state of affairs. It is a pity Lord Charles did not suggest some way of effecting the alteration he so fully regards as necessary. If another hundred mercantile marine officers are to be taken on the conditions of their engagement which require revision, we are inclined to doubt if there can be found a dozen of that batch who do not repent their bargain.

THOUGH the Famine is officially declared to be at an end and the Fund closed, there are still close upon fourteen thousand persons in receipt of relief, of whom over ten thousand are in Bombay. Prices have not appreciably fallen—indeed while they have decreased to some extent in eight districts, they have risen in five. Harvesting of the late crops continues, and preparations for the next season continue. Wheat has been injured by rust in one taluka, but the standing crops otherwise are good. No rain having fallen in Madras the water-supply is insufficient for irrigation except in Malabar, the Nilgiris, and Circars. The standing crops are generally fair, but suffering in places for want of water. Pasture is scanty, and fodder, though available in parts, is dear. Bengal, too, requires rain for the spring crops. Ploughing is consequently delayed. A deficiency both of water and fodder is reported from several parts. In the Punjab the condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good. The outturn of the spring crops is expected to be below the average on lands dependent on rain in Delhi. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. At the same time prices of food-grains are rising in Delhi and Peshawar, falling in Jullundhur, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan, though they are unchanged elsewhere. Insect pests have caused some destruction in Burma. But in all other parts of the country prospects remain generally favourable.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday next.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander St. L. S. Warden, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Calicut with the following details: Lieutenant A. A. W. Hary, R. E.; Lieutenant E. F. Annaud, Royal Scots, Lieutenant D. G. Cowie, R. A.; and 2nd Lieutenant C. J. B. Cooke, 2nd Suffolk Regt.; 1 warrant officer, 1 woman and 2 children, 3 men rank-and-file, 2 women and 1 child, and one follower.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Hiraghir Jamnaghir, a bawa or mendicant, a strong well-built man, was charged with rioting and mischief by fire on the 9th March last. He was the leader of the mob which attacked the Mahomedan plague hospital in the Northbrook Gardens. With a kerosine oil bottle and a match-box which he carried in his hands, he fired a chunam cart belonging to the Plague Committee, which was lying in Coombharwada Street. He then led the mob to the Northbrook Gardens and set fire to the matting round the railing of the Northbrook Gardens, and after jumping over the railing with a number of rioters, and without heeding the representation made that there were some eighteen sick and helpless persons in the hospital, he set fire to it. Prisoner was unanimously found guilty of both charges. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, in passing sentence, said he could not conceive a more atrocious crime than that of which the prisoner had been found guilty, and for which he was sentenced to transportation for life.

A CURIOUS point in the politics of missionary enterprise is made by Sir Harry Johnston, in his report on Tunis. The British missionaries in the Regency at one time found themselves involved in considerable friction with the authorities. This has been removed, partly owing to the fact that the work is now carried on in a quiet, unobtrusive manner. It is a curious fact, says Sir Harry Johnston, that in Morocco and in Tripoli the Christian missionaries can work with far less danger and difficulty than in the more civilized Algeria and Tunis—or, it may be added, Egypt and India. The explanation of this apparent paradox is simple. In the first-named countries the rulers are Muhammadan, and can afford to show their tolerance without danger to the State; whereas in Muhammadan countries which are under the control of Great Britain or France it is necessary to restrain Christian propaganda, lest the subject race should believe the spirit of this religion to be identified with foreign rule, and so rise against it in a war for the preservation of their own faith.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPANISH AMERICAN CRISIS.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

There is ceaseless diplomatic activity at Rome and Washington over the Spanish American question.

President McKinley has postponed his Message to Congress until Thursday.

Meanwhile peace is not despaired of.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament has been adjourned until the 21st April, for Easter.

MR. BALFOUR'S STATEMENT REGARDING CHINA.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour made his promised statement regarding our policy in China.

He said that by acquiring Wei-Hai-Wei, which we had no intention of turning into a commercial port., Great Britain had prevented the Gulf of Pechili from falling under the undisputed control of any Power.

He hoped China would maintain not only the nominal but real suzerainty over her vast dominions.

British and German interests were, he said, identical, and he hoped the two countries would work together.

Great Britain had no reason to complain of Russian commercial policy in China, but unfortunately Russia thought it necessary to acquire Port Arthur, which was purely a naval port, giving her undue influence in the Councils at Peking. Great Britain therefore protested and offered if Russia abstained from Port Arthur, Great Britain would take no part in the Gulf of Pechili.

This offer was not accepted, and Great Britain, therefore, arranged for the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei.

THE STATEMENT IN THE LORDS.

The Duke of Devonshire made a similar statement in the Lords, and added there was no reason to suppose that the cession of Wei-Hai-Wei would excite any opposition on the part of Japan.

His Lordship said that China in granting the concession had asked for facilities for Chinese warships, and also for the training of Chinese naval officers under British officers.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

The newspapers generally approve of Mr. Balfour's statement in regard to China.

CHINESE CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent states that China has agreed to the French demands comprising a Railway to Yunnanfu, the lease of a coaling station, probably at Kwang Chuwan, and the non-Alienation of the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, besides the appointment of a Frenchman as Director of Imperial ports.

A SHARP FIGHT WITH THE DERVISHES.

A sharp fight has taken place outside the Dervish camp, in which the Egyptian cavalry behaved admirably.

The Egyptians had six killed and ten wounded, and the Dervishes lost 200.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

THE VICEROYALTY.

SIMLA RUMOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

A rumour is circulating here that Sir Anthony Macdonnell succeeds Lord Elgin as Viceroy, but it is without any official confirmation. Lord Balfour of Burleigh is being now thought in some of the better informed quarters as the most probable man.

GENERAL NAIRNE.

A special *Gazette* to-day announces that General Sir C. Nairne is appointed by the Secretary of State an extraordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

FRONTIER NEWS.

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

The demobilization of the Tirah force is proceeding rapidly. The 9th Bengal Lancers and the Derbyshire Regiment left Peshawar by rail yesterday for their respective stations. The 45th Sikhs, No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers, and the Royal Irish entrain at Peshawar to-day. No. 9 Mountain Battery, 28th Bombay Pioneers, and the Gordon Highlanders follow them to-morrow; while 1-2nd Gurkhas and the K. O. L. I., with the 21st Madras Pioneers, entrain on the 8th, and the 1-3rd Gurkhas and K. O. S. B.'s on the 9th.

Orders have been issued for the demobilization and return to their States of the Jeypore and Gwalior Imperial Service Transport Trains.

Two companies 6th Madras Infantry have been temporarily detained at Meerut owing to the despatch of two companies with the Bengal Infantry to Hardwar on plague duty.

Mamani, 5th.—Barkai was given up to-day, the D. C. L. I. marching to Ilamgudr, and the Gordons to Swaikot, while the Royal Irish at Swaikot marched to Bara.

A picquet of the 2nd Punjab Infantry was fired on near Mamani., last night. The picquet returned the fire, killing one man, whose body has been identified by Barkai villagers as a Zaouddin Zakkakhel robber.

THE LATE MR. HAMMES.

OPPOSITION TO PROBATE OF THE WILL.

POONA, APRIL 6.

Mrs. Hammes, wife of the late Mr. Hammes, photographer, who died from plague on the 20th November last, at the Sassson Hospital, has opposed a will which was signed by her husband while he was lying ill in the hospital. In the will Mr. Guider, Assistant Police Superintendent, and Mr. Buhl were made executors.

Mr. Hammes left all his money, amounting to Rs. 16,040, to the children, leaving nothing to his wife, who has opposed the granting of the probate of the will, asserting that it was notproperly executed and attested, and is not in fact the last will and testament of her deceased husband. Moreover, she denies that her husband ever gave instructions for such a will, and he was not in a fit state of mind that day.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe gave judgment, to-day, in favour of Mrs. Hammes, saying the widow was left entirely penniless, and two girls, five and six years of age, are taken out of the mother's control and custody and handed over to two comparative strangers. The judge further remarked: I am not satisfied that at the time of the affixing of his signatures the testator was in such mental condition as to fully comprehend the nature of the provisions of the document, and that he was capable of performing rationally such an act as the making of a will, and, therefore, I refuse the probabte of the will.

THE SINNAR RIOTS.

SINNAR, APRIL 6.

The twenty-two accused were placed before the Special Magistrate under different charges, including murder, mischef, rioting, etc. Mr. Vaidya, Government Pleader, Nasik, prosecuted. A mukhtyar appeared for three of the accused. One witness was examiued, his cross-examination being reserved.

THE KHYBER RIFLES DESERTERS.

LAHORE, APRIL 5.

The enquiry which Colonel Dening, Commanding 26th Bengal Infantry, and Major Pelham Burn, Commanding 40th Pathans, will hold at Peshawar immediately in connection with the desertion by the Khyber Rifles during the agitation on the frontier, will deal (1) with those Khyber Rifles who were on leave when the disturbances in the pass broke out and did not return to their regiment; (2) those Khyber Rifles who deserted with their rifles; and (3) those Khyber Rifles who deserted without their rifles. The enquiry is expected to last a considerable time.

OUTBREAK OF TYPHUS.

The sudden alarming outbreak of sickness in the village of Kotshera, in Jhelum District, which was supposed to be plague, has formed the subject of investigation on he spot, with the result that it is medically declared to be typhus fever.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS AND THE MAHOMEDAN LEADERS.

THE Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam met, yesterday evening, at the Islam Club, Chowpaty, to consider the letter written to the body by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram and others regarding a telegram published in many English papers in connection with the recent riots. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji presided. There were present at the meeting, besides the chairman, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram, Sirdar Umar Jamal Vuyani, Messrs. Mahomed Husein Hakim, Amirudin Tyabji, Kaji Kabirudin, Taherali A. Nazin, Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Badrudin Abdula Kur, Amedbhoy Habibhoy, Fazalbhoy C. Gangji, Nazmudin Tyabji, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Rehmtulla Khairaz, and Tyabali Kurrimji.

The telegram in question, which was published in the "Daily Mail" of 10th March last, ran as follows:—

BOMBAY RIOTS.

SUPPOSED MAHOMEDAN TREACHERY.

Bombay, March 10.

It is supposed by the authorities that the riot was instigated for other than plague reasons, and to have been prompted by influential Mahomedans in other parts of the country. It is understood that it was originally intended that there should be a rising against the Europeans to-morrow after the Mahomedans had left the Juma Musjid, when Europeans found in the streets were to have been murdered.—"Reuter."

The President remarked that the proceedings before the meeting was the consideration of the letter received from the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram and others in respect of the telegram published in England about influential Mahomedans having instigated the riots. He was also informed that the matter had also been noticed in the *Rast Goftar*. From what was told to him at the time he was of opinion that as the statement reflected, to a certain extent, on the loyalty of the Mahomedans, a meeting like the one suggested by Mr. Fazalbhoy should be convened for the purpose of contradicting the statement. Referring, however, to the text of the telegram itself as appearing in the *Daily Mail* of London, dated the 10th March, it appeared he found it to state that it was "supposed by the authorities," that the riot was for other than plague reasons, and that it was instigated and promoted by influential Mahomedans in other parts of the country. The telegram was therefore very vague. It did not contain any direct or specific charge against Mahomedans of Bombay. It might have been supposed by some authority; nobody could say that it was not supposed by any authority. The supposition was of course wrongly arrived at. How could they contradict the statement that there was such a supposition. The language of the telegram seemed to him to be quite different from what he had supposed it at first to be. However, as far as the matter in question affected the reputation and loyalty of the Mahomedons he could state that there was no single particle of truth or an atom of foundation for the suggestion that there were any influential Mahomedans concerned in instigating the riots. Of course "influential" was a word having a wide and indefinite meaning—but he could positively state that there was no truth whatever in it so far as any really influential Mahomedans of Bombay were concerned, or so far as the Mahomedans of any other part of India were concerned. The riots seemed to him to have been exclusively due to the hardship the people rightly or wrongly imagined had been inflicted on them by the manner in which the plague measures themselves or the manner in which they had been carried out. There was a great deal of feeling on that score, and it was ultimately taken notice of in a sympathetic manner by his Excellency the Governor, and measures harmonising with the exigency of the situation were devised, and acted upon to meet the wishes of the people as far as possible. Then it came to this—that they were there that evening to consider the telegram reporting the supposition arrived at by some undefined authorities. But what authorities, he should like to know? It was so vague that no definite meaning could be attached to it. But it was as injurious statement all the same —injurious to the Mahomedans; and the question before the meeting was what steps they should take to contradict it? If the expressions in the telegram had been of a definite character it would have been their duty to take some further action in the matter. But as it was, properly speaking, it was for the Mahomedans outside of Bombay to vindicate their character in respect of the reflection put on them in the telegram; but the Anjuman-i-Islam, a body which took an interest not onlyin the welfare of the Mahomedans of Bombay but of India generally, therefore it was necessary for the Anjuman to move in the matter. The first thing they ought to do would be to contradict the statement either by letter or by telegram that there was no truth whatever that any influential Mahomedans were behind the rioters, and that the supposed charge, as far as they knew, was devoid of foundation.

After this the following letter from Messrs. Roughton and Byrne was read in the meeting:—

To the Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam.

Sir,—With reference to the post-card, dated the 5th inst., addressed by you to the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam and to the public press is called "to express indignation at the false information given by Reuter to the English papers that the leading Mahomedans took part in the recent disturbances," we are instructed by the company to give you and the committee and the members express notice that you and they will be held responsible in damages for any statements calculated to harm our clients' reputation and business which may be made at such meeting or which may be subsequently reported in the local press. We are also instructed to point out to you that what was telegraphed home and appeared in the English Press was taken from the local dailies and was a reflex of public opinion. No complaint has been made by your society to the daily press here on the subject. It was never stated in the message that any leading Mahomedan took part in the disturbance. Your post card under the circumstance is libellous and you must bear the consequences.—Yours truly,

ROUGHTON AND BYRNE,
Solicitors, High Court.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed unanimously, at the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, that a suitable reply be sent to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors of Reuter's Company, informing them of to-day's proceedings, and requesting the company to send a telegram to the London paper in the terms to be drafted. And if they decline to send the telegram then a suitable telegram be sent by the Anjuman in the best way possible to the English Press, and that is to be drafted hereafter.

The members then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Caera interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama. The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Garaup.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 18.

THE annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce was opened on Tuesday in London. A discussion took place upon foreign bounties on sugar and their effect upon the interests of this country. A resolution was moved on behalf of the London Chamber declaring that the bounties are a violation of the principles of Free Trade and calling for their abolition. This was carried, but by so small a majority that the Council will not be able to take action in the matter. Mr. Firth, of Heckmondwike, moved a resolution describing the absorption of Chinese territory by Russia, France, or Germany as injurious to British commerce, seeing that those Powers exact the prohibitive duties of their respective countries, in all their colonies and dependencies. Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., moved an addition in favour of Her Majesty's Government being urged to press for a concession for the construction of a railway from Upper Burmah to the Yangtse-Kiang Valley. This was accepted by Mr. Firth, and the resolution, with the addition, was carried unanimously. In the course of the discussion Mr. Bennett, of Warrington, suggested the division of China "on a fair and equitable basis," and said that if we got a good province it would be much better than relying upon "an open door" which might afterwards be slammed in our face. Among the other resolutions carried during the day was one from the Oldham Chamber requesting the Government to pass the Companies Bill into law this session. On the following day two resolutions with reference to the metric system of weights and measures were discussed, and both were adopted. The first recommended the advocacy by every possible means of the compulsory adoption of the system within some limited period, and the second asked for the adoption of the system in all Government contracts and returns, and advised individual chambers to press on local authorities the advisability of their adopting it in their public contracts also. A resolution in favour of a halfpenny municipal and local postage was lost, but a motion was carried recommending the establishment of a parcel post between this country and the United States. A discussion took place on the telephone service along the trunk lines, and a resolution was adopted urging on the Government the necessity of promptly increasing or improving the main cable communication. Another resolution which was adopted asked for the passing into law of the Rating of Machinery Bill.

At the next day's session an important discussion was initiated by the Blackburn Chamber in reference to the grievances of British exporters, and particularly Lancashire manufacturers, against shipowners with regard to preferential rates. As an instance of what is complained of, Alderman Hibbert, of Blackburn, stated that American cotton goods are carried from New York to China via Liverpool for 25s. 6d. per ton, whereas 40s. is charged for similar goods from Lancashire for the shorter voyage. These perferences for foreigners, he said, represented in the case of a mill containing 500 looms no less than from £1,000 to £1,500 per annum. He protested against the practise of shipowners as unfair and unpatriotic, and moved a resolution calling upon the Government to initiate legislation preventing shipowners in receipt of subsidies from them from continuing to give foreigners preferential rates. Some of the subsequent speakers contended that we were practically protecting our rivals in our own markets. On behalf of the shipowners it was argued that they got the best terms they could for shipments from foreign countries, and that in any case the matter was beyond the province of the Government. The motion was carried. A representative of the London Chamber moved that the Council should consider the desirability of forming a commercial party in the House of Commons, with a view to avoiding the present delays in legislation. Sir E. Hill, M.P., warned the delegates that no practical result would follow, but the motion was carried. Resolutions were also passed in reference to commercial education, merchandise marks, and other questions.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Association on Wednesday evening, Lord Rosebery said the fleet was a great element in the maintenance of the British Empire, but if we relied for the maintenance and extension of the Empire solely on our military and naval forces we had built up the British Empire to very little purpose. If our fleets and our armies were not guided by statesmanship, if they were not animated by fair dealing, if they were not regulated with foresight, the fleets and armies of the greatest empire that ever existed would be futile and purposeless. He regretted very greatly in that connection the illness that had overtaken the Prime Minister. No one could fail to recognise, whether they agreed with Lord Salisbury or not, that he had an almost matchless experience of foreign affairs, that he had a high patriotic purpose, and that with him at the head of affairs they had a statesman whom, so far a statesmanship went, they could trust for knowledge of his profession. Mr. Ritchie, who also spoke, said the speeches that evening breathed of wars and rumours of wars, but there was considerable ground for hoping and believing that matters at present under discussion between ourselves and other Powers would be settled in an amicable spirit.

In December last representations were made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of State for India respecting a practice which had arisen at the Bombay Custom-house of insisting that goods of British production bearing the names of Indian firms must bear also some other mark indicating their British origin. It was shown by reference to the Act itself, and to departmental correspondence and regulations published by the Indian Government, that the requirement of the Bombay Customs officers had no legal sanction. Lord George Hamilton was asked to submit the statement of the Chamber by telegraph to the Government of India. This request was complied with, and in a letter received yesterday from the Secretary of State the Chamber was informed that the requirement of the Bombay Customs authorities will no longer be enforced. A further question arising under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act has been the subject of correspondence between the Chamber and the India Office. It is an incident in the preparation of bleached cotton piece goods that parts of piece have to be cut out in order to remove damaged portions or to obtain patterns of the cloth. The remainder of the piece consist, therefore, of two or more separate lengths, amounting altogether to the number of yards stamped upon the front portion of the piece. A case arose some months ago in which the Madras Customs authorities stopped an importation of the bleached goods on the ground that the marking of length was illegal, since only one of the component portions—the outer one—bore an indication of length, and that this was inaccurate as applying to that portion only. In a letter, from the Government of India dated January 20, forwarded to the Chamber by the India Office in London, it is said:—"We consider that each piece (portion) should be marked with its own length, or that the outer piece (portion) should show that the aggregate length is distributed over a number of pieces." It is understood that some Indian merchants are already accustomed to stamp conspicuously on the outer fold of each piece which may have undergone the treatment referred to some such words as "cut piece," and apparently this practice will now be considered satisfactory where it has been necessary to cut out any portion of a piece. The qualifying mark will be required even if the cut portions have been sewn together.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, in a recent circular give the shipments of Indian and Ceylon to all markets outside the United Kingdom during the last six years as follows:—

	Indian. lb.	Ceylon. lb.
1892	10,029,328	9,583,285
1893	14,027,129	13,138,544
1894	14,149 904	14 563,082
1895	16,815 323	19,923 803
1896	19,206,172	23,465 733
1897	22 198,810	28,949,314

The shipments of both descriptions have steadily increased but it will be seen that, as in the case of the previous tables relating to North America alone, the Ceylon shipments to the outside markets generally have steadily gained on, and for four years past have indeed increasingly surpassed the Indian shipments. Describing the Indian and Ceylon tea share market Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton say that during the past fortnight the tone has been quiet. People have not seemed disposed to invest money, in consequence, it is suggested, of the disquieting political rumours; and, on the other hand, sellers have frequently seemed disposed to reduced their limits. There has been little change in the market for Indian teas, prices continuing low, except for choice descriptions; and, as regards Ceylon teas, recent heavy offerings have caused considerable depression and unusually low prices.

Major Darwin has written a book on Bimetallism, being "A Summary and Examination of the Arguments for and against a Bimetallic system of Currency." The judicial purpose expressed in the sub-title is, on the whole, carefully observed. So carefully, indeed, is the balancing of argument conducted that an inquiring reader possessing nothing more than an elementary knowledge of the subject may possibly find himself as undecided with regard to the main issue as he was before he took up the book. It is not, indeed, difficult to discover that the writer has reached at least one distinct conclusion. He is in favour of an international joint standard provided that the adopted ratio between gold and silver is approximately that now prevaling—the "market" or "higher ratio," as Major Darwin calls it, in contradistinction to the old 15½ to 1 or "lower" ratio. His book is, indeed, largely an argument against the latter, the ground of opposition being that it is adoption would result in an inflation of prices in gold-standard countries. He assumes that a high ratio would not raise such prices, but the assumption will hardly bear the test of careful examination. Substantial reasons may be adduced for the belief that an upward movement in prices of commodities would follow the establishment of an international joint standard, even at a high ratio. The important statement which has just been issued by the Bimetallic League indicates that that body is disposed to accept a "high" ratio such, for example, as the equivalent of 1s. 4d. the rupee namely, about 22 to 1. That ratio would apparently satisfy Major Darwin, and, to judge from the despatch in which the Indian Government commented last September upon the recent proposals of the United States and France, it would not be considered a bar to the re-opening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. Major Darwin's book is an acceptable contribution to the discussion of a highly important subject of world-wide interest. His reasoning is connected and well-sustained, if sometimes a little diffuse. His illustrations however are too often supplied by purely hypothetical cases and too seldom by instances drawn from actual experience to make them readily intelligible to ordinary readers.

Amongst the additional announcements of dividends by German textile companies is that of the Hamberg Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, which has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. for last year, as against 15 per cent. for 1896. The report dwells on the unsatisfactory condition of the cotton industry, and states that during the last four months of the year under review both yarns and cloths were saleable only at prices below the cost of production. The position of the industry has caused the directors to postpone the starting of a new weaving shed which has been erected. Since the beginning of the current year, it is added, a slight improvement has been observable. As regards the spinning branch, the Company's delivery contracts cover the production up to the beginning of July, and in the weaving branch up to the latter part of the coming summer months. Returns of the foreign trade of Japan in 1897, as compiled by the Finance Department, show that the total value of the imports during the year was 219,300,771 yen (the yen can be figured roughly at fifty cents), an increase of 47,626,297 yen over the total for 1896. The total value of the exports in 1897 was 163,135,077 yen, an increase of 45,292,316 yen.

GRADUATES IN AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By a recent resolution Government have directed that, in the matter of admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department, holders of the diploma in Agriculture, granted by the Bombay University under the revised regulations, are to rank with, and to be allowed all special privileges enjoyed by graduates. In taking this step, it is well known, the object of Government is to strengthen the ranks of the Mamledars with men who have acquired some competent knowledge of the principles and practice of agriculture. The step is of such importance and interest that you will, I am confident, be the last to grudge it wide and early publicity in the columns of your valuable journal.—Yours, &c.,

J. M. M.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE LIEUT.-COLONEL J. ANDERSON.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order till the 17th of August next, and with the permission of the court to leave the jurisdiction and go to Australia for the benefit of his health. The learned counsel, in support of the application, read the medical certificate, which stated that the insolvent was suffering from liver congestion and gastric derangement.

Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, on behalf of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, a creditor for Rs. 93,000, opposed the application, and said that his client had obtained a decree against the insolvent for the amount, but before the decree was passed, the insolvent filed his schedule. The insolvent was now opposed, on the ground that he had concealed property, and a large sum of money had disappeared from the firm with which insolvent was connected. The opposing creditor was now examining the books of the firm, and shortly an attempt would be made to examine the insolvent. With regard to the medical certificate Mr. Davar said that most people suffered from congested liver and gastric derangement, and would like to go out of Bombay, but if the latter order was made in the matter the examination would be postponed for over five months. Mr. Davar said that he did not object to the protection order, but he strongly objected to the latter application for leave to go to Australia, as it would then be contended that the insolvent had left the jurisdiction with the permission of the court when the list of cases was reached in the usual course.

His Lordship extended the interim order for three months, but made no order regarding the permission to go to Australia.

RE EDULJEE COWASJEE DALAL.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted three months' extension of his interim order.

RE ANANT DAYAL.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent's interim order was extended for two months.

RE KALIDAS RAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for substituted service on four of the creditors who had left Bombay and for an extension of the interim order for two months. His Lordship granted the application.

RE GOKALDAS KISANDAS.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the hearing of the usual rule "nisi" was adjourned for two months, and the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to his creditors.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Louis Anthony Pereira; Hajee Abdul Rahiman Hajee Oosman, and Kara Visram Lohana.

MILITARY NEWS.

2ND LIEUT. E. W. STACE attached to the 13th Bengal Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces, Bengal.

THE hired transport Avoca with the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment, left Mauritius on the 31st March, and is expected at Calicut on the 7th April.

OWING to the absence of the 27th Baluchis in East Africa six companies of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers are being retained at Karachi, two companies only going two Bhuj. Consequent on this also the 30th Baluchis move at once in relief from Karachi to Chaman, and the 29th Baluchis from Chaman to Hyderabad.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON, Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey, has accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the newly proposed Cochin Survey. Mr. Thompson's services are lent to the Cochin Durbar for 5 years.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE adjourned weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality. Mr. R. H. Vincent was called to the chair. There were also present: Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kavasji Merwanji Shroff, Kaikhooshro Nowrosji Kabraji, Drs. A. G. Vieagas, Cowasji Hormusji, N. N. Katrak, K. N. Bahadurji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. T. W. Cuffe.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, reporting for favourable consideration the case of Mrs. Howard Newton, widow of Mr. Howard Newton, late Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, with a view to the grant of such compassionate allowance as the Corporation may deem fit.

The Commissioner stated in his letter that Mr. Newton entered service as Water Engineer on the 6th of September, 1896, and died on 27th July, 1897. His widow, with four children, was left practically destitute. The Commissioner was prepared to say that Mr. Newton died of cholera contracted in the execution of his duty. He therefore recommended that this case be treated as one deserving of special consideration, and Mrs. Newton be granted a compassionate allowance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Dr. Viegas: Was he contributing to the pension fund?

Mr. Ibrahim: No, he was over 35 years of age.

Dr. Viegas: He served only ten months.

Mr. Ibrahim: What was his salary.

The Secretary: He used to draw Rs. 800 per mensem.

Mr. Ibrahim: He is not entitled to any compassionate allowance.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that he was sure the Standing Committee would be willing to consider this application in the same sympathetic spirit in which a similar application was considered a short time ago. The Corporation was a very large employer of labour, and he was sure it was not the wish of the Standing Committee to approach the application of that kind in a narrow spirit. In the other case he just alluded the officer died of plague in the execution of his duty. He thought that the Corporation would be well advised to treat such an application as liberally as they could if they were satisfied that the deceased officer died in the execution of his duty.

Dr. Bahadurji observed that they ought to know exactly what was actually done in similar cases.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy stated that there were instances in which Municipal officers died of plague and their heirs received six months' pay as compassionate allowance.

The Secretary: Mrs. Glover got six months' pay.

Mr. Ibrahim: We gave Mr. Glover's widow Rs. 1,000, which amounted to four months' pay.

Professor Muller proposed that the letter of the Commissioner to the Secretary be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given, under the terms of Rule 22 of the Pension Regulations, for payment of Rs. 3 000 to Mrs. Newton, widow of the late Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, who died of cholera contracted in the execution of his duty.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy seconded the proposition, which, being put to the vote, was carried.

FURTHER GRANT TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

In connection with a further demand for funds from the Plague Committee, the Committee passed the following resolution, on the motion of Mr. Cuffe, "that in forwarding on the letter from the Commissioner with recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 2,50,000 for plague charges the Standing Committee deem it imperative, having regard to the present condition of the Municipal fund, to suggest to the Corporation the desirability of a renewed representation being made to Government pointing out the absolute necessity of all expenditure in connection with plague charges being placed under the control of the Corporation."

THE MUNICIPAL PRINTERS.

The Committee recorded the following letter from Mr. F. M. Coleman, General Manager of the *Times of India*:—

Bombay, 5th April, 1898.

The Municipal Secretary, Bombay.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, communicating to me the decree of the Standing Committee that "in future no papers sent to this office in its capacity of printer to the Corporation may be published in the 'Times of India' until such papers have been made public" and in reply thereto have pleasure in stating that the practice of this office has hitherto been, and will continue to be, in accordance with the request above notified.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) F. M. COLEMAN, General Manager.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

DEPORTING AN EDITOR.

THE Siamese papers are full of articles relating to the deporting from Siam of Mr. Lillie, the editor of the "Siam Free Press," who has been expelled from the kingdom for writing consistently and vehemently against the Government. The terms of the decree were as follows:—

We, Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, etc., To all whom these presents shall come, know ye:—Whereas Mr. J. J. Lillie, a foreign resident of Bangkok, and Editor of the "Siam Free Press," has repeatedly published in the said paper insults against the Sovereign, the Government, and the people of Siam:—And whereas the said Mr. Lillie has repeatedly telegraphed from Bangkok to Europe, with the purport of having it reproduced in Foreign newspapers, false news which might result in disturbing friendly relations between Siam and foreign States:—And whereas the said Mr. Lillie also repeatedly sent from Bangkok to Europe, with the purport of having them reproduced in foreign newspapers, alarming communications whereby it was falsely asserted that Siam was in a hopelessly disordered state, that the rights of foreigners were systematically violated, and that there was no security either for persons or for their property:—And whereas it is the right and duty of the Siamese Government not to tolerate any longer the residence on Siamese territory of a foreigner who makes such malicious and injurious use of the hospitality granted to him, it is hereby enacted, under the authority of the King of Siam, and by the advice of His Council as follows:—(1) Mr. J. J. Lillie shall leave the kingdom of Siam within seven days after the notification of the present decree, and, in case of his failing to do so, he shall be expelled from the kingdom. (2) The present decree shall be notified to Mr. J. J. Lillie, and, in so far as it is necessary, executed by the Inspector General of thePolice of Bangkok.—Bangkok, Friday, the 11th day of March, 1898.

Mr. Lillie in an article in the *Siam Free Press* declared he would not leave Siam voluntarily, and took the same opportunity of calling the Government a farce, and asserted that they were a set of mountebanks, masquerading before the European Powers as clowns in a circus, or slave girls in a Siamese "lakon." He wound up the article by things even less amiable than that.

He has since had to move, and on the 15th ultimo his paper was sold to M. Chalant, for 17,000 ticals, the sale being by public auction, ordered by the Government.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. "Clyde" expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday next:—

Acworth, Mr E C B
Bains, Mr J
Butten, Mrs K
Boyd, Mr C C
Baufield, Col R J A
Borton Mrs
Birch, Mr
Cambridge, Mr G
Cleve, Maj W P
Crowder, Mr and Mrs
Crowder, Mr W B
Cobban, Mr J
Davidson, Mr and Mrs
Dordon, Lt W and Mrs
Denne, Mr K W
Eustace, Capt
Elles, Lady
Eck, Capt J C
Fennell, Mr
Faunshawe, Mrs and infant
Haward, Miss L
Henderson, Mr W H
Holdsworth, Mrs
Hudson, Mr E
Kustam, Mr E M
Kendall, Mrs
Lissant, Mr C J
Leonard, Rev A S and Mrs and 2 children
Macbeth, Mr and Mrs
Macpherson, Miss
Norman, Mr J B
O'Farrell, Mr
Palmer, Mr A J W
Reynolds, Mr W H
Rogers, Surg Capt
Roses, Mrs
Shippard, Lt G S
Spence, The Hon Justice K
Thomson, Lt A
Townsend, Mrs and child
Toomey, Mrs child and infant
Townsend, Major
Wood, Lt Col

THE S. S. MARIA VALERIE.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Victoria dock at 10 a.m.:—

FROM SUEZ—Mr Sigmund Bachmann.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Rev H M Andrews
Col F H Begbie
Mrs G Geary
Mr and Mrs Gomez
Mr M A H Selan
Capt A B Northcott
Mr and Mrs T Posner
Mr F Rudiger
Mr and Mrs A and Miss Stromayer
Mrs and Miss A T Swann
Mr and Mrs Waddell
Mr John West

MISS RUBY LEY KUM has just passed, with the highest honours, the examination in pianoforte-playing held in Hongkong by the London College of Music. She also obtained honours in the examination on the theory of music, and won the "Belilios" Medals. Miss Ley Kum is the daughter of Mr. Chun Ley Kum, merchant, formerly of Penang and Perak; while in Penang, she received her education at the Convent.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee and a common jury tried the following cases:

FIRING THE PLAGUE HOSPITAL IN NORTHBROOK GARDENS.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Hiraghir Jumnaghir, a Bawa or mendicant, was charged with rioting and mischief by fire on the 9th March last. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was not defended.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said they must first find that there was an unlawful assembly of five or more persons with the common object of committing a criminal offence, and using force or violence, and that the accused was one of them. In reference to the second charge, the jury would have to find that the common object of the assembly was to attack the Mahomedan hospital in Northbrook Gardens, and that the accused was one of the men who threw stones upon the hospital and subsequently fired the shed forming the Mahomedan hospital in the gardens. There were eighteen people in the hut or shed, and it was by the merest chance that they were rescued. It was a very serious offence indeed; and therefore the prisoner had been separated from others who were charged and punished for rioting.

His lordship: What was the object of firing the hut? It could not be to burn the people in the hospital.

Mr. Anderson said that was not suggested. But the object of the rioters appeared to be rather to fire the huts than burn the people inside. Their object seemed to be to burn down everything belonging to the Plague Committee.

His lordship: Not to injure the patients?

Mr. Anderson said one could not conceive that their object was to take the lives of the patients, but there was an utter recklessness on the part of the rioters as to what became of the patients. The prisoner lived in a house opposite the gardens, and he must have known that there were sick people inside the hospital which he fired.

A juror: Was the hospital destroyed?

Mr. Anderson answered that it was absolutely destroyed. Not only were the lives of the patients in danger, but the plague officers, at the risk of their own lives, had to go and rescue the sick people. Several persons had been tried and punished for this small riot, which was small compared with the larger riots that took place that day in other places; but the accused's case was separated as a serious one, because his was the hand that set fire to the hut, and he was the leader of the rioters in their attack upon the hospital. Accused had deliberately provided himself with a kerosine oil bottle and a match box. He poured the oil on the clothes of the patients which were hung out to dry, and on the matting round the hospital, and on the hut and set fire to them with the matches. There was a small chunam-cart belonging to the Plague Committee, lying at the Coombharwada Street, where the accused lived; and he set fire to it and destroyed it. He broke through the fencing round the hospital and finally fired the hospital. That was a serious offence. Identification of the accused was the chief point for the jury to direct their attention to. If the evidence came out as the learned counsel had every reason to believe it would, their would be no difficulty in proving that the prisoner took the lead, and that he was the man that set fire to the hospital.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Inspector Sloane, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he had made a rough sketch of the hospital in the Northbrook Gardens at Grant Road. At noon on the 9th March last, he went to the gardens where he saw a crowd of about 100 people, armed with sticks, and throwing stones upon the nurses' quarters in the gardens. They were shouting "marro, marro, jalao, jalao," i.e., strike and burn. Witness fired his revolver, and the crowd dispersed.

His lordship: Did you fire more than once?

Witness, continuing, said he fired twice. He took the nurses to a place of safety and returned to the gardens. He found the bamboo fencing all round the Mahomedan plague hospital was on fire. As the crowd paid no heed to witness's request to disperse he had to fire again. He took up a position on the south-west corner, whence he saw a large crowd in Pathan Street. They continued pelting stones at witness and the hospital; and told him to come on. Witness noticed the accused at the south corner towards the east. Witness next noticed the hospital put on fire on the east side: There were patients in the hut. Witness went there, and saw a crowd of about 100 people throwing stones, and he saw the accused in that crowd. Witness dispersed that crowd. Accused was leading the rioters and throwing stones. Witness previously knew accused by sight and his residence. He is a Bawa, a mendicant. Witness had several persons convicted in the magistrate's court in connection with this riot. Accused was not the only person he could identify. From information received, accused was afterwards arrested. Witness had been in charge of the division over three years.

Jooman Newaz, a dhobee, said he was employed in the plague hospital at Grant Road, and on the 9th March, was engaged in washing clothes at the hospital. He first noticed ten or twelve persons break down the matting and come in. They poured kerosine oil on the clothes which were hung up to dry, and set fire to them. The accused was the man who poured the oil. He was the only man who did so. Accused afterwards poured oil on the matting of the long shed forming the hospital, where the patients were. There were twenty persons in the hut, whom witness, with the assistance of others, took out to a safe place. Witness knew the accused for some time previously.

Caromatula Abdula said he was a ward-boy in the plague hospital at Grant Road on the 9th March last. There was a large crowd who were shouting "marro, marro; jalao, jalao", i. e. beat, beat; burn, burn. The accused led the crowd. He had a bottle of kerosine oil and a matchbox in his hands, with which he set fire to the clothes that were hung up to dry, and to the matting of the hospital shed. Witness said to the accused "what are you doing, the sick people will be burned." He still continued to pour oil on the matting. There were 18 persons in the shed, who were rescued with the assistance of others. Witness knew the accused previously.

Pandu Ganpat, a blacksmith, said he lived in 3rd Coombharwada Lane. On the 9th March, there was a crowd collected in the street of 200 or 250 people about 12-30 or 1 p.m., who shouted "strike the sahebs." There was a chunam hand-cart belonging to the plague committee, which was turned upside down. The accused poured kerosine oil into the cart from a bottle, and set fire to it. It was burnt. The accused then led the crowd to the hospital in the Northbrook Gardens, and set fire to the matting, which was burned down. The accused and the crowd jumped over the railings into the gardens. Accused poured oil on the matting of the hospital and set fire to it. Witness knew the accused previously.

Cross-examined by accused: I was fined two or four times for being drunk. Whenever I get my pay, I get drunk. (Laughter.) I was once sent to jail for six months for an assault.

To the judge: I was not among the rioters and took no part in the riot. I was suffering from rheumatism at the time. I was in my shop up to the time of the riot, and went out to see what took place. I was arrested and taken before the saheb. A jemadar took me to the saheb and told me to state what I knew. I stated to the jemadar the name of the accused. He was not shown to me. I saw him in the chowkey after the riot. He was pointed out to me at the chowkey, and I said he was the Bawa.

Dhondoo Wittoo, a dhobee by living in Coombharwadda, said there was a chunam cart in his street on the 9th March. The accused poured kerosine oil on the carts and set fire to it. He then set fire to the matting round the Northbrook Gardens, jumped into the gardens with ten or twelve people, and set fire to the hospital shed. Witness knew accused for a long time.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, prisoner said: At 11 o'clock on the day of the riot, I went to Mandvi Bunder to beg. I returned home at 4 p.m. and went into my room, when I learned that there had been a riot. I stayed in the house.

The prisoner said he had a witness to call by name Deojee. The man was called, but did not appear.

His lordship, in charging the jury said the question for them to consider was whether the prisoner was present in the riot and set fire to the hospital shed. Mr. Sloane said he saw the accused in the crowd throwing stones. The really important evidence was that of the hospital dhobee and the ward boy; and if the jury believed their evidence, there could be no doubt that the prisoner committed the offence. His lordship read to the jury the evidence of those witnesses, who were independent witnesses. Pandu Ganpat was an accomplice, having followed the crowd of rioters, and his evidence was to be accepted only as far as it was corroborated by other evidence.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar, the jury have unanimously found you guilty of having taken an active part in the riot of the 9th March, by which the Mahomedan hospital in the Northbrook Gardens was burned down. I cannot conceive a more atrocious crime than that of which you have been found guilty. You must have known that there were a number of helpless and sick persons in the hospital at the time you set fire to it, whose lives you placed in imminent danger; and I cannot therefore, pass upon you a less sentence than that of transportation for life.

THEFT OF RED COTTON THREAD.

Mahadoo Lingappa and Abdul Rahman alias Kashia Yesoo alias Madar were charged, the first accused with theft of a bundle of red cotton thread, the property of Pestonjee Muncherjee, and the second accused with dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended.

The prosecutor said he kept a factory in Ripon Road for the manufacture of carpets. The bundle of red thread belonged to him. On the 2nd March last, it was left to dry on a bamboo in the compound of the factory. Prosecutor saw the two accused entering the compound. No. 1 picked up the cotton thread and handed the bundle to No. 2, and they then walked out. The mallee raised a cry, and the two accused were arrested and made over to a policeman, who was called.

The jury unanimously found the prisoners guilty, and being old offenders they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years each.

The Sessions were then adjourned over the Easter holidays till 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

GOA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, APRIL 4.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General has concluded his visit to the province of Salsette. At Chandor his Excellency visited the mansions of the Commandador, Mr. A. E. Pereira, and the late F. X. de Bragança, and having been shown over the edifices was much impressed with the grandeur of the buildings. On the 26th he visited Colva and returned at 10 o'clock to Margaum. He proceeded through the villages as far as Cavelosim. On the 28th ultimo he went to Assolva, passing by Chinchivim, and returned the next evening. He then went through Verna and Cogalim to Loutulim, and by land returned to Panjim in the evening. In every village his Excellency was greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations. Triumphal arches were erected and a large number of people congregated to give his Excellency a hearty welcome. His Excellency spent only six days on his tour and utilised the time in learning the needs of the people. The Governor-General, in reply to the toast at the lunch given by the Municipality of Margaum, said that the port of Marmagoa was an excellent entrepot and nearer to Suez than any port in India. He would try to attract foreign capital to increase commercial activity. The railway lines were in connection with others all over India, but the S.-M. Railway had put obstacles in the way which he must endeavour to remove. He proposed to bring merchandise from China to Macau, and would exempt such goods from duty, afterwards exporting them to East and West Africa, where the duty was 20 per cent. less for national importation. Both these things, he thought, would give an impulse to trade and local activity, and he had every hope that he would succeed in both.—The Council Ultramarino in Lisbon has agreed with the Governor-General, and resolved to do away with the School of Arts and Industries in Goa.—Mr. Celestino Menezes, the late Chancellor of the Consulate in Bombay, has been decorated with the Order of Izabel the Catholic by the Spanish Government for having rendered services to the Spanish subjects while he was Consul at Parra.—Information has been received that the negotiations in London regarding the tariff of rates adopted by the Southern Maratta Railway will not be sanctioned, as it has almost crippled the earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway by undue competition.—For the illumination expenses on the dates of the centenary of the discovery of India all the confraternities in Goa will be made to pay their share according to their respective income.—Dr. Jose Maria da Costa Alvares has been named as first to occupy the chair of physics and chemistry in the National Lyceum at Pangim.—The Municipal Corporation of Margaum has changed its offices to new market Mestabatta.—Mr. Augusto Maria de Leao has gone to Poona in connection with the robbery of the temple of Queula.—Among the exhibits to be sent to Lisbon are one pair of beautiful chairs, one pair of lacred tables, a collection of Hindu musical instruments, the preserves of Rangel and Co., and some specimens of Indian flora.—During the visit of the Governor-General at Margaum the new market was splendidly illuminated.—The second harvest, called vangana, has been satisfactory at Salsette.—The list of Municipal voters is out, and only 3,500 persons find their names therein, while in previous lists some 16,000 individuals figured. The qualification for an elector is the payment of Re. 1-4 taxes. Fortunately, however, there is now only one deputy for India Portugueza, and it is not likely there will be any desperate contest for his election.—Mr. Amancio Gracias having come out the first in the examination the Government have appointed him Secretary of the Government Printing Press on probation for six months. The appointment will be confirmed if he performs the work satisfactorily.—Dr. C. V. Barreto has been appointed Professor to lecture in natural science in the seminary at Rachol.—The Co-operative Society started by the military at Pangim has gone into insolvency.—Preparation for "cumerins" is going on at Novas Conquistas. The want of it for the last two years has deprived the people of the food-stuff they used to obtain from this source.—At the instance of the military commandant of Satary the Government have placed at his disposal Rs. 350 to buy nachinim to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the rebels who were killed during the rebellion at Satary. In the province of Sanguem small-pox is prevailing extensively.—The Rector of the National Lyceum is inspecting the Secondary Schools.—Mr. Pereira, the photographer, took a group photo when the Governor-General was getting out from the Church of Margaum.—Another fatal case of plague occurred a few days ago at Parra, the victim being a young man, who had recently arrived from Bombay. The body of the deceased was cremated on the hill.—Mr. Eduardo G. Possollo has been appointed Administrador of the village confraternities of Ilhas.

THE SVADESHI MILLS CO., LD.

THE twelfth annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata in the chair.

The following directors' report, with the audited accounts, was laid before the meeting for its adoption:—

Your directors are glad to inform you that the profit for the year under report comes to Rs. 1,88,161-4-4, which may be said to be very satisfactory, considering the hard times through which the mill industry had to pass during the period. From February, 1897, to about the middle of June, the period of the prevalence of the plague in Coorla, your mills, like those in Bombay, had to be worked short-handed, the operatives having gone away in large numbers to their native places; and to the few of them who remained, large amounts had to be paid as a bonus to induce them to stay. The total amount of such bonus, which continued to be paid till the end of September, came to Rs. 39,9[illegible]4-8-9. In the second half of the year under report, the abnormal decline, averaging about one anna per lb., in the prices of all sorts of yarns, was the principal cause of the profits being low as compared with those of the previous year. On adding the abovementioned profit for the year 1897, viz., Rs. 1,88,161-4-4, to the balance brought forward from the previous year's account, Rs. 88,999-7-10, and deducting Rs. 60,000, the amount of the *ad-interim* dividend at Rs. 15 per share for the first half of 1897, there is left available for disposal the sum of Rs. 2,17,160-12-2, which your directors recommend appropriating as under:—Transfer to machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 80,000, dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1897, at Rs. 20 per share Rs. 80,000 and balance to be carried forward Rs. 57,160, 12-2; total Rs. 2,17,160-12-2. As the adverse circumstances through which the mill industry had to pass in the year under report have not yet entirely ceased to exist, and the current year has not up to the present given any indications of its turning out more prosperous than the previous one, your directors believe that your interests will be best secured by your carrying forward a large amount to the profit and loss account of the current year. The machinery depreciation fund also needs to be strengthened, in view of the amounts written off from the fund, from time to time, for old machinery thrown out. Your directors therefore hope that the course recommended by them for the disposal of the profits will meet with your approval. In conformity with the policy of renovating the machinery whenever suitable opportunity offers, orders have been placed with machinists for 45 roving frames, 22 intermediate frames, and 10 ring frames. The new machines are expected to be in working order by the end of the current year. Two of your directors, Messrs. Framji Edulji Davur and R. D. Tata retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly. You will have to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

The meeting adopted and passed the report with the accounts, declared a dividend of Rs. 20 per share to be paid on and after Monday, the 18th April, 1898, re-elected Messrs. Framji Edulji Davur and R. D. Tata as directors of the company, and appointed Mr. Hormusji Edulji Davur as auditor for the ensuing year.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing aroma in the world.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	WARDS.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	3	0	8
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	4	
	Fort, Southern	1	1	
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	1a	0	
B	Mandvie	3	2	15
	Chuckla	3	0	
	Umarkhady	3	0	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	2	0	19
	Dhobi Talao	5	1	
	Fanaswady	4	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Kumbarwada	3	2	
D	Khetwady	5	3	19
	Girgaum	0	2	
	Chowpatty	10	0	
	Walkeshwar	3	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	2	3	46
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	3	1	
	Tardeo	5	0	
	Byculla	8	11	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	8	4	24
	Sewree	2	0	
	Sion	6	4	
G	Mahim	5	2	8
	Worlee	2	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	27	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	50
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		1	
	St George's		0	
	Genl Mahomedan		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		2	
	Telagu		1	
	Sooni		1	
	Hindu		2	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		5	
	Nizampura		0	
	Khoja		1	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		7	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Cama		0	
	Madunpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		0	
	Bhatia		1	
	Byculla S. Camp		2	
	Govt. House, Parel		3	
	Maratha		6	
	Total	122	80	189
	Total plague deaths to date	27,421	23,864	
	Total same date last year	77	40	139

a An European, removed to St. George's Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

The detachment of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, consisting of two British non-commissioned officers, 1 native officer, 39 men rank-and-file, who were employed on plague duty in Bombay, left last night for Kirkee, at 11 p.m., to rejoin the regiment. Captain Carnegy, D. A. A. General, was present at the Victoria Terminus to see them off.

RESTRICTIONS AT BANDORA.

It may be as well to inform the public that at present no one from Bombay can enter Bandora to reside as a permanent resident under any circumstances by order of the Bandora Municipality. Persons wishing to visit Bandora on business or to see friends, etc., for the day, however, are permitted to do so by the Superintendent, Observation Camp, there, by entering their names and addresses in a Register which is maintained at the Bandora Railway station. Europeans and well known Native ladies and gentlemen and as a rule first-class passengers with their servants are exempted from the operation of this condition. Arrangements can always be made at the Bandora station with the authorities there for visiting Andheri and other places along the B. B. & C. I. Line for the day, provided of course the persons are free from plague or other infectious or contagious disease.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports from C ward (south) and the whole of D ward were laid on the press table yesterday, the reports from the other districts not forthcoming. In C ward (south) Market section showed two cases and no deaths; Dhobie Talao three cases and one death, and Fanaswady two deaths. In D ward (west) 210 houses and twenty-five chawls were inspected by the sectional staff. One plague patient was removed from road-side, Chowpatty, to a hospital, and another has been kept under observation. In the same ward (east), Dr. Mackenzie removed two plague cases—one from No 22, Bhutwadi, and the other from No. 21, Borebhat Lane. Dr. Da Costa removed a case from No. 38, Khetwady Main Road.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,005, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,887, making a total of 2,892 persons. Departures by sea 1,546, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,109, making a total of 3,655 persons.

Mr. Herbert Good., Mr. Williamson, and Miss Stockbridge have been discharged cured from St. George's Hospital.

The members of the Poona Punitive Police Force who have been employed in Bombay on plague duty have returned to Poona.

The Office for hearing complaints and issuing passes will be closed on Friday next.

The list of members of the Local Committee in Tardeo District published in a recent issue should have included the name of Mr. D. K. Desai.

DAMAUN.

There was only one death from plague on Monday at Lower Damaun. Dr. Dubash inoculated until noon on the 4th at Sanpwadi 60 persons, and in the evening at Machiwada, in Wacheria, where plague broke out, 51, making during the day 111, whereof 47 were males and 64 females, and the total 260.

INOCULATION.

Daily report of inoculation at Khoshroo Lodge:—Tuesday.—Khojas 10; and other nationalites 1, Total 11. Total to date—Khojas 7,025; and other nationalites 1,809. Grand total 8,834.

THE PLAGUE IN THE N.-W. P.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT HARDWAR.

WE hear with regret of a disturbance at Jwalapur, a town of some size in the Hardwar Municipality Union, which has been under the observation of the officials charged with the prevention of plague since a case was detected there on the 9th January last. As our readers are aware His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arranged some time ago to pay a flying visit to Hardwar on his way from Lucknow to Naini Tal. A day or two previously to his arrival the discovery of a fresh case of plague at Jwalapur was reported to the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. E. A. Kendall, and Surgeon-Captain Elphick on plague duty at Hardwar. These officials proceeded to the spot with the intention of seeing that the patient was conveyed to the hospital. They were unarmed in any way even with a walking stick, and were unaccompanied by any escort—an indication of confidence which from one point of view is admirable, but from another is surely to be regarded as a trifle imprudent. At all events they were attached in the execution of their duty, and had to make good their escape as best they could. Surgeon-Captain Elphick had a severe blow on the head from a lathi, which, but for the protection afforded by his sola topee, would probably have proved fatal. Had they fallen into the hands of the rioters, both officers would probably have been murdered. A telegram was then sent to Roorkee, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners was railed into Jwalapur immediately. Meanwhile, however, the house which had been evacuated under the orders of the plague officials were re-occupied, some plague huts were burnt down and the preventive machinery came practically to a stand till. This was the state of affairs when Sir Antony MacDonnell arrived on the scene in fulfilment of his programme. After the situation was fully explained His Honour addressed an assembly of natives in the open, but at the conclusion of his remarks the temper of the crowd was still doubtful. Sir Antony MacDonnell subsequently left for Naini Tal, after instructing the officials as to the course to be pursued. For the moment it has been deemed advisable to send up two companies of the 6th Jats from Meerut to the scene of the disturbance. These are the details so far as they have reached us. It is to be hoped the leaders of the native community will see the wisdom of allaying any excitement which this unfortunate occurrence may be calculated to stir up. It is needless to say that those who interfere with the officials of the administration in the execution of their duty must be punished and punished severely. In this matter of plague prevention the Local Government has done all in its power to carry native opinion with it, and if there are any suggestions to be made, they must be made in a lawful way.—*Pioneer*.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE debate on the Calcutta Municipal Bill concluded on April 4 at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. Sir A Mackenzie in summing up the discussion said he had been intimately connected with the Corporation since 1864-65. For many of these years he had been in charge of the Municipal Department of the Bengal Secretariat. He had known almost every Chairman of the Corporation and he knew this that there was not one of those Chairmen who had not told him that the system on which the Corporation had been established was a system which it was next to impossible to work, and he believed that even angels from heaven could not work it. It was perfectly true that some of their Chairmen had been successful, but even these had complained of being overworked. He might not be here at the time, but he wished solemnly and emphatically now to say that it would not be right to assume that the plague would not come to Calcutta. He did not like the aspect of affairs in Upper India. He fervently hoped the plague would not come, but he thought they were in some danger in Calcutta from the extension of the plague in Upper India, rather than from Bombay. They had already the authority of one distinct case which would have come into Bengal from Chausa had it not been detected at Chausa, and although all the medical officers had been told that they would be held personally responsible if a single case of true plague should escape them, yet one never knew when a case might escape their observation. He had for years had before him the whole proceedings of the Corporation, and the proceedings of some Committees showed they had done good work. It was said the Bill would deprive the Corporation of the services of good men, but the contrary was the case. If he thought that under the new Bill the Municipality would be deprived of the services of men like these he would have thrown the Bill into the fire. He was not going to make any attack upon individuals, but they all knew that the present system of working things was not perfect. They knew that there were a certain class of candidates who joined the Corporation for their own personal advantage. They all knew that when it came to a question of appointment there was canvassing, there was jobbery, and there was corruption, and the proposed Bill would try to put an end to this.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee and the Council adjourned.

SHARP SKIRMISH WITH SHANS.

DISTURBED apparently by the demarcation of Burmo-Chinese Frontier a number of Shan Taloks or half bred Shans crossed over the border recently in the neighbourhood of Sadon and erected stockades. They refused to quit, and Mr. Hertz, Superintendent of Police, with 150 Military Police was sent against them from Bhamo. There was a sharp skirmish at the first stockade which was carried without loss on our side, the Shans losing four killed and twelve prisoners. No further opposition was offered to the destruction of the stockades. Meanwhile the delimitation work on the Northern Section is proceeding satisfactorily, but the Southern Sec. dispersed after spending over three months fruitlessly in Lwelong camp, Mr. Thirkell Whitte, Mr. Warry, Major Longe, and the escort are now on their way back to Bhamo, and Brigadier Liu has left for Canton. The date fixed by the Convention for the completion of the demarcation is June, 1900, and at this rate of progress it is very unlikely the task will be nearly completed, for genuine difficulties begin some distance east of Lwelong, where the frontier is laid down in the Convention in very vague terms indeed.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE-CROP.

THE Summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 28th February 1898 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma is as under:—The area under crop has increased by 79,542 acres from the area reported last month. The districts which show increases are Hanthawaddy 11,543 acres, Pegu 5,640 acres, Tharrawaddy 2,318 acres, Thongwa 14,493 acres, Bassein 12,719 acres, Henzada 9,609 acres, Myaungmya 31,495 acres. The areas reported from Akyab and Prome are less by 5,845 and 4,786 acres respectively. To counterbalance these increases in area the estimate of the crop has decreased in Hanthawaddy and Pegu and increased in Amherst. The estimate of the exportable surplus is 1,930,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 32,711,900 cwt. of cleaned rice.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,92,000	4,000	3,98,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	175	2	238
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,29,461	32,17,117	52,213	42,98,824
Total for 12 weeks	11,31,461	35,09,117	56,243	46,96,824
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,620	2,08,939	4,778	3,30,337
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	125	3	197
Total to corresponding date do.	14,02,537	31,64,488	72,482	46,39,507

Increase for the week.................Rs. 67 6 3

Ditto to date .... „ 5 ,317

THE rapid progress made by the Japanese in adopting the arts and manufactures of the West has been watched in recent years with something like dismay by many traders who fear that a profitable market may be lost to them by the development of native industry. There are, however, still a few things, the *British Medical Journal* remarks, which the native of Japan who wishes for a superior article has to procure abroad. One of these is guns; another—not altogether unconnected with the first—is wooden legs. An American journal recently announced with natural patriotic pride that Count Okuma who has held several seats in the Japanese Cabinet had instructed the Japanese Minister to the United States to order a wooden leg for him in that country. The artificial limb, which, we are considerately informed, cost £20, was shipped to Japan in two weeks. This is said to be the second wooden leg which the Japanese Minister has bought in the United States. In 1890 a Japanese fanatic threw a bomb at Count Okuma, who was then in charge of the Foreign Office, the result being the destruction of that Minister's right leg. A native cabinetmaker made for him an artificial limb finely lacquered and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. This thing of beauty did not, however, prove a joy for ever, and when Count Okuma visited the United States in 1894 he procured a wooden leg which, if less artistic, was more serviceable. The American article was recently—to use the expression of an ex-Prime Minister of England—"smashed, shattered, and pulverised" in a street accident. Hence the necessity of a further patronage of American manufactures on the part of the Japanese statesman.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, indigestion, &c.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

REUTER AND THE RIPON ROAD RIOTS.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* thus comments on the mysterious silence of Reuter regarding the criticisms of the English Press on the recent Ripon Road riots: The mail has brought us the first instalment of the criticism of the English Press on the late riots from which it is amply manifest why Reuter was so obligingly silent. Our surmise as to the adverse pronouncement of the "fatuities" of Lord Sandhurst's Government is fully borne out. That telegraphic agency may have rendered a sort of friendly service to the Government by astutely refraining from informing the world of India of what the world of England thought about the Madanpura tragedy; but it was distinctly a disservice to the public for which it cannot feel grateful. But this incident clearly demonstrates the political partisanship of Reuter and the hopelessness of relying on it in times of the gravest crisis. However, we presume that the new agency which "India" has just established will ultimately go to neutralise all efforts which Reuter may in future attempt at suppression of English criticism.

THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

With regard to the vote of thanks passed by the Municipal Standing Committee to their retiring chairman, the *Rast Goftar* remarks: The members of the retiring Standing Committee did a graceful thing in passing a vote of thanks to their retiring chairman, Dr. Bhalchandra. He has held this responsible post for three consecutive years, especially at a time when plague was playing havoc in the city, and disorganising municipal finance thereby. During such an anxious time, the worthy doctor stuck to his post manfully, and despite his many and varied engagements, both professional and public, he set a good example to his colleagues. His idea of duty is not of the "nam-ke-waste" kind, but a sincere and earnest solicitude for the public welfare. His career as chairman of the Standing Committee has been distinguished by a sense of fairness towards members and suavity of manners peculiarly his own.

MEDICAL MEN IN CHARGE OF PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The *Gujerati* takes serious objections to one or two rules, recently issued by the Plague Committee to the medical men in charge of Plague Hospitals: No patient is to be discharged without the permission of the officer of the District, in which the hospital is situated and of the European medical officer whom he may depute to give an opinion of the patient for discharge. This is, indeed, an extraordinary rule, and we should not be surprised if the medical men in charge of hospitals strongly resent it. Some of these gentlemen are doing their work without remuneration at great personal risk and sacrifice. From 50 to 150 patients have been entrusted to their care, and sometimes even more. Now when their medical skill and attainments can be relied upon to take care of so many lives, it is incomprehensible that they should be unfit to decide whether or not a patient should be discharged. When the patients are not under the treatment of qualified men, we can well understand the above rule. But in the other cases to insist upon the permission of the District officer is a distinct slur upon gentlemen who have done and are doing most valuable service for little or no remuneration.

BOYCOTTING CONGRESS PAPER.

THE *Rast Goftar*, belauds the Baroda educational authorities for boycotting the chief Congress organs, and states: According to the *Mahratta*, published in Poona, the Principal and professors of the Baroda College have issued an order boycotting the *Mahratta*, the *Champion*, and *India*, which are typical Congress newspapers, from the College library. We cannot sufficiently praise the courage and judgment of the Baroda educational authorities. It is the pious duty of every educationist to keep all poison-purveying papers from the reach of young students, whose minds become warped and imbued with a strong anthipathy against the Government. It is an open secret that the new law of sedition is meant for such Congress journals as are in the habit of transgressing all bounds of moderation and legitimate criticism, and it is to be hoped that the law will not be allowed to be a dead-letter before the poison purveyed by these papers permeates to the lower classes of the people, who are not able to think and judge for themselves.

YEOMAN'S SERVICE TO THE CITY.

Speaking of the praiseworthy labour of European Justices of the Peace in the suppression of the plague in this city, the *Rast Goftar* writes: If there is one European citizen in Bombay who has done, and has been doing, yeoman's service to the city more than another, it is Mr. Roughton. As a Municipal Councillor he has redered exemplary services to the city, but the good and benevolent work he has been doing for the last eighteen months in connection with the plague, far surpasses his municipal labours, and it bids fair to be permanently recorded as one of the most important incidents in the history of the plague. Ever since the plague has been at its height, Mr. Roughton is devoting his mornings and evenings to visiting plague-stricken districts in the town, and by his kindly and genial presence alleviating in a great measure the sufferings and the miseries of the poor.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The passing of the City Improvement Bill at the last meeting of the local Legislative Council has engaged the attention of most of the vernacular newspapers. *The Rast Goftar* observes: The third reading of the City Improvement Bill was passed yesterday, and it will soon have the effect of law on H. E. the Governor-General in Council giving his assent thereto. The debate on the second reading last week was indeed a memorable one in the history of the Legislative Council of this city. It was almost on a par with the long and lively debate we had had when the Municipal Act was on the anvil of the Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who had the good fortune to secure at the time the co-operation of the late Mr. Telang, had a tough fight over some of the provisions of the Municipal Bill, and it was not after all such uphill work as the present Bill, inasmuch as he had also some of the official members on his side. At the second reading of the City Improvement Bill, however, Mr. Mehta had to fight the battle single-handed, and we confess that he was never at his best as when he moved one amendment after another, submitting his arguments with all the force and cogency of reasoning and forensic ability which he could command on the spur of the moment. Sir Charles Ollivant cannot deny that he found in Mr. Mehta a foeman worthy of his steel.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: The City Improvement Bill, which finally passed yesterday seems to have undergone two capital processes of being chipped and chopped—one in the Select Committee and one in the open Council at the second reading. Throughout it seems to have been in the hands of two competent smiths; albeit that they have had each their own method of chipping and chopping. Under the circumstances it is no surprising that the Bill, after all, was passed yesterday with such slender modifications as the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta single-handedly was able to obtain against the official phalanx. No doubt Sir Charles Ollivant cheerfully gave way on minor points. But he was able in keeping almost untouched the more oppressive and objectionable sections. We are not deceived by the platitudes which both parties exchanged at the conclusion of the proceedings. They are meaningless. Rose water and kisses do not kill poison. And the poison being there, however diluted and weakened, we for one must express our dissatisfaction at the Bill even as now passed.

The *Gujerati* observes: The City Improvement Bill went through the last stage yesterday and is now law. It is a distinct improvement upon the Bill as originally drafted. How far it will be found to be defective in its actual operation time alone will show. Though the Hon. Mr. Mehta's ripe knowledge and experience of municipal affairs have left their permanent impress upon some of its important provisions, it cannot be said that it has been subjected to that many sided criticism which the Bombay Municipal Bill received, when on the legislative anvil.

The *Indian Spectator* states: It was a fine stand which Mr. Mehta made in the Council during the passing of the City Improvement Bill, and all of us have reason to feel proud of his success in inducing Government to accept numerous amendments of a substantial character, both in the Select Committee and at the second reading, and thus securing for us a much better Bill than it was as originally framed. The improvements that were made in the Bill itself, at its second reading, were, as we have said before, numerous and substantial—thanks to the perseverance and grasp of Mr. Mehta and the sweet reasonableness and concialatory attitude of the Governor and Sir Charles Ollivant.

A LATE GUJERATI JOURNALIST.

Several of the native journals speak in terms of praise of the life and work of the late editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Samachar*. The *Rast Goftar* says: In the death of Mr. Maneckji Burjorji, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Samachar*, the native press of our city and Presidency, has suffered a severe loss which will be heavily felt for a long time. The Native Press rarely attracts men of sterling ability and character, and its chief weaknesses are owing to its being in the hands of very mediocre persons. The late Mr. Maneckji was one of the very few persons of exceptional qualifications, by whom the Native Press was lucky enough to be served and right loyally did he serve it.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: A well educated and extensively read publicist, Mr. Maneckji, by dint of exemplary perseverance and patience brought it to the pinnacle of greatest success. We think we are absolutely correct in stating that no vernacular journal enjoys that widest publicity, esteem, and regard of all the great communities of Bombay which the *Bombay Samachar* does. It is conducted with admirable judiciousness and sobriety. Fearlessly independent, its criticisms are generally sound and impartial. It is quite the model of what a vernacular daily should be. The late Mr. Maneckjee had always endeavoured to maintain for it a lofty, manly, healthy, and impartial tone which was greatly admired.

The *Gujerati* writes: In the death of Mr. Maneckji Burjorjee Minocherhomjee, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Samachar*, the Native Press of this city has lost a well-informed and experienced publicist. The *Bombay Samachar* holds a very distinguished place in the rank of native journals, and its present position is due solely to the industry, capacity and energy of Mr. Maneckji. To the last day of his life he was toiling laboriously in his office, and was most emphatically a professional journalist in the best sense of the term. His judgment on important public questions was on the whole sound, and where candour and out-spokenness were demanded in the interests of the public, he did not swerve from his duty.

The *Indian Spectator* has it: Under Mr. Maneckji Burjorji, whose death we mourn this week, that journal may be said to have reached its height of prosperity. Occasional controversies apart, we may say that Mr. Maneckji's career as a journalist was exemplary. Personally he stood aloof from all outside movements, discussing them from behind, in a calm, dignified, if not always an impartial manner. He was extensively well read, especially in foreign politics—which could be said of very few of our native contemporaries—and started with a decided distrust of the official class in India and their methods of work.

THE KEY TO THE UPPER NIGER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a home paper:—Boussa being the point on which at the present moment turns the question of peace or war with France, a few facts about the town itself and the situation there may not be out of place, and it is safe to say the reader will be astonished at a few, not elaborate deductions, but direct translations, from the French newspapers on the subject.

Admiral Maxse, in the "National Review," in saying that "the whole crux of the situation depends upon Boussa," mentions the French claim that the Say-Barua line was intended to shut us off from the north, but not to keep them from coming south! He might have gone further, and said that responsible writers (we disregard the "yellow paper" authorities) assert that the 1890 agreement is null and void, that the French have a right to enter all the regions stretching from the Niger to Benue (see the "Revue Francaise" of a few months ago), that Boussa is the hinterland of Dahomey, and that they would like to see their coming colonies established on both sides of the river. This last by M. Toutee, who mentions casually, "a river is a bad division"; but as he also objects to a meridian as a boundary, he is obviously hard to please.

But the importance of Boussa itself has been little dwelt on; in fact, though it looks a short distance from the sea—"about two inches" on the map, as somebody said—few Englishmen have ever been there. Naturally, the object of the French coming here is to get access to the open waters of the Lower Niger. We offer them (possibly) occupation of the bank down to the 12th parallel, that is, about Ilo; they want as far as the 9th. At Boussa, roughly speaking half-way, things have come to a head. In talking of the waterway it may be well to quote the Berlin Act of 1885—"Navigation of the Niger shall remain free for the merchant ships of all nations." "Affluents of the Niger shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as the river, &c." And the Niger Company has no exclusive privileges, though its position and its organisation give it, of course, great advantages. The struggle, therefore, is not for the river, but for a post on the river.

When the rapids are passed, ten or twelve miles below Boussa, the difficulties of the Middle Niger are over; the French have a clear run to the sea. Till they get a post below the rapids they cannot take advantage of the Berlin Act on the Lower Niger. It is needless to say the Lower and Upper Niger have clear waterways. The middle Niger is obstructed by rocks and islands at intervals for nearly a thousand miles; but specially at two points—between Say and Ausongo, and above and below Boussa. The Boussa rapids are not navigable for even small boats, except when the water is high. Supposing the French to have a post below the rapids, they would still have the same difficulties, with this difference, that they would be transhipping in their own territory, not ours. And they could either make an artificial channel up to Boussa, or, more probably, a road. By the Berlin Act, the company would have an equal right to use this road, but they would now come into direct competition with the French traders. Going by Senegal, the journey from Timbuctoo to the coast takes four months, and is not possible for a good part of the year; with a clear run past Boussa it would not take one month.

The importance of Boussa is, therefore, not from its having 7,000 inhabitants, or being a principal town in Borgu, or because Mungo Park perished there. The advantages to the French of getting to it are obvious, but they have nothing whatever to do with the rights of the case. For the "Temps" announce to us that "the French are obliged to provide their establishments with an outlet to the navigable part of the Niger" might be suitable in a Pharaoh addressing one of his subjects. As the "Times" has said, all our treaties here are prior to those of the French, and it is unnecessary to do more than allude to the recent events in Boussa. Our protectorate over it has been proclaimed now for eleven years (the first protectorate did not come as far north). The first treaty we rely on, of 20th January, 1890, was taken into consideration in making the agreement of that year, but it really extended former treaties. The Emir of Boussa undertook not to "enter into any agreement with any foreign Government, except with the consent of the Company," and gave the company "absolute sovereignty over all foreigners in our territories." Captain Lugard beat Captain Decoeur by a fortnight, and made another on 10th November, 1894, with the King of Nikki (capital of Boussa). M. Ballot, the Governor of Dahomey, visited Nikki in January of next year, and alleges he got the King to repudiate the treaty (and compare carefully the terms quoted above). M. Ballot was encamped at Boussa in that year.

We notified to France that Boussa was within our protectorate on 1st January, 1895, and she did not challenge this for three years; and it was during this year Toutee visited the town, when he founded the short-lived Fort Arenberg. For a year the French were inactive, but at the end of 1896 resumed their forward policy, and in January of last year Lieutenant Bretonnet took the momentous step of crossing from Carnotville to Ilo, and thence came down the river to Boussa, being, of course, "asked by the Sultan." In February Sir G. Goldie led the expedition against Ilorin, and could have annihilated the force at Boussa, had he not promised before he left England not to go north of Jebba. Last November Boussa was said to be in a state of anarchy; the French are there at this moment, and we are waiting for them to move. The fourth commission since 1892 was appointed in October, and on the sixth of this month negotiations were broken off.

I make no attempt to classify the French "arguments." They only descend to anything like reasoning on two points—the abolition of slavery and "effective occupation." The "Revue Francaise" speaks of this latter as necessary to assure rights; but the French themselves got this declared unnecessary at the Berlin Conference, for two excellent reasons—first, that young lieutenants roaming about annexing would be sure to provoke a general war; and, second, that French and English would be dotted all over the country indiscriminately, as if on a draught-board. As to the abolition of slavery argument (invented by the French), we may recall the recent declaration of the "Times" that the conquest had never yet taken place.

It is Toutee who propounds the theory that, as there was a misunderstanding about the Say-Barua line, this is a reason for altering the agreement. But Toutee can hardly be taken seriously. In planning a French road across our colony of Lagos, he acknowledges it goes inside the boundary, but then it rapidly approaches the ninth parallel. If it is true that treaties here have no meaning, that, there being no patriotism, a king will sign a treaty for anyone who hands it to him, what is the use of treaties at all? And if the 1890 agreement was entirely in favour of the French, was it not unusual for our diplomatists to give up rights in Madagascar in return for it? It is true Liaba is the farthest point occupied by the Company, but this was only at the special request of the King of Boussa, and they have been in continual contact with the latter.

Even if the Company was to be bought out by Government to-morrow, it would still be to their interest to keep Boussa, for it would increase the selling price of their rights, and shareholders can fairly expect a return for what they have spent in administrating and developing the country. The French, by the bye, are reversing the order; the Parliamentary commission has just recommended their Government to adopt the chartered company system, the only difficulty being the want of shareholders and officials. This sudden attack of forward policy is due to the discovery that the outlet in Senegal is not satisfactory, and that the navigation of the Middle Niger is not so impossible as they thought. These are their real arguments, and they are not convincing enough to allow us to give up Boussa. It would be safe to submit the Company's case to the most rabid Little Englander, who was not an absolute idiot, for arbitration.

THE Dublin season closed with the two functions of trooping the colour and the St. Patrick's Ball at Dublin Castle. The Countess Cadogan is acknowledged by everyone to be one of the best entertainers which even Dublin Castle has known, and from the days of the Eglinton tournament downwards it has not been the hostess who has been lacking but the guests who have preferred the English Court to what at best is felt to be more or less of a sham in the Irish capital. Her Excellency has been said to be the practical Lord-Lieutenant, and when the Earl of Cadogan was at a Cabinet Council, she literally presided alone at one of the most important Viceregal functions.

FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT FRANCIS AND JUNIUS.

DEALING with the latest discussion on this subject, "Literary Opinion" says the most essential feature of it rests with the fact that we are dealing with printed letters, furnished originally in manuscript; so hand-writting is of primary importance in weighing evidence of identity. Epigraphic specialists are discredited at present, but they are needless here, for we have facsimiles in abundance, accessible to every inquirer, and the chief points of resemblance are beyond dispute; what remains is to prove the writer. Much has been said about the sloping hand, called natural to Sir Philip, and the divergent, upright script used by Junius. It appears that Sir Philip left school with the reputation of a good penman, and his school-boy hand is that of a "model"; it is plainly seen that this early style, if adhered to in after life would develop into the more ornate style of Junius; but in the hurry of professional life he contracted a rapid, current hand, most probably in his father's style. The anti-Francisan champion, who deals so readily with myths and crazes, passes very lightly over the "Miss Giles" episode, which, however, is quite conclusive, and, in itself, a perfect romance of circumstantial evidence; it was opened by accident, revealed by slow stages, and culminates in the complete identification of Francis and Junius conjoined revealing the performance of a "rapid change" actor off the stage. It is very instructive and might profitably be studied by those concerned in the "Dreyfus, Zola" case, where the hand-writing of mysterious documents, quoted but un-seen, remains unsettled.

AN OLD STORY.

It originated in one winter during the Christmas festivities at the opening or close of the year 1771; an attractive young lady named Giles was then on a visit to Bath, where she met the younger Francis; he was there both winters, staying with his invalid father. At that time he addressed some complimentary verses to this young lady by the fancy name of "Belinda"; these she retained, and, when the "Junius" question came to the front in 1813, owing to the discovery of John Taylor, this lady, then Mrs. King, joined a family party at Youngsbury, near Ware. It appears that while the book was under inspection Mrs. King declared she knew the writer of the Junius facsimiles; asked for evidence, she produced the originals, consisting of a sheet of note-paper with the verses in a sloping, current hand, enclosed in a half-sheet of ante-envelope days; one side addressed to Miss Giles, with an explanation in the inner page, stating that the writer having found the enclosed verses supposed they must have been intended for her, and this "post-script" was in the unmistakeable upright hand of Junius; you see the point was to conceal his natural hand in Bath, where he was known, and to exploit the Junius style where the latter was unknown. His object was to conceal the sender and let Miss Giles guess as she pleased about the writer of the verses; Sir Philip was then a married man with a young family, and to present amatory verses in person would have been indiscreet. The matter then slumbered until the decease of Sir Philip when his widow produced from her papers, a copy of the verses written in Sir Philip's natural or usual hand, which copy he had given to his lady as a specimen of his juvenile composition. This fine piece of circumstantial evidence proves that Francis did use the Junius handwriting in 1771, when on a holiday, it being the style adopted by him in writing to Woodfall, within the same fortnight.

A CLOSED MATTER.

So far as the general public are concerned the authorship of the "Letters of Junius" is a closed matter, but it is still kept alive by the representatives of a deceased "critic." This gentleman, who appears to have belonged to the Civil service, started later on as a newspaper proprietor, editor, and manager with great success. In the course of his career he wrote sundry articles, all anonymous, on this Junius question; writing apparently from the stand-point (1) that Sir Philip Francis, by his later career, had established so elevated a character that, in his chrysalis stage, he could not have descended so low, as the vituperative character of the Junian letters evinces, (2) yet, that this same Sir Philip never his-played the native genius necessary for the composition of such finished matter. This view is an abstract private opinion, that sets all evidence of fact at utter defiance, and all being anonymous, the world might well have passed them over, but alas! this good gentleman's representatives had the imprudence to reprint them all as a testimonial to this critic's astuteness. This, however, is to be regretted, because it makes the failure so conspicuous, much has come to light since Mr. Dilke's decease, more particularly the biography of Sir Philip by Parkes and Merivae in 1867, and Mr. Twistleton's elaborate pigraphic work in 1871. With this critic's colours nailed to the mast, it is hard to admit a palinode.

THE NELLIE FARREN BENEFIT.

THE festival at Drury Lane for the benefit of Nellie Farren outdoes precedents as much as it baffles description. In personal recollection linger many occasions when actors such as the Bancrofts, Webster, Buckstone, Wigan, and Mathews took benefits more or less in the nature of farewells. On such occasions, varied programmes have sometimes been provided, while on others pieces such as the "School for Scandal" or "Money" have been given, with casts comprising the best artists our stage at the time could furnish. The performance of march 17th were, however, having regard to the variety of the entertainments, the character of those participating in them, the number of the audience, the electric conditions generally prevailing, and the warmth of the reception accorded, the most remarkable on record in any country or time. A mere list of the pieces given and the casts assigned them, of the songs, duets, and recitations by which the audience was delighted, would surpass the limits assignable to a theatrical report, while to describe the performance and the reception generally would monopolise a newspaper. To tell the actors who took a share in the entertainment, from Sir Henry Irving down to the latest prodigy, infant or other, would be to supply a nomenclature of the artists on the London boards. The very orchestra, over which Miss Farren's old associate, Herr Mayer Lutz, presided during the harlequinade, and by which was purposely played the most unmelodious music, was made up of our ablest conductors and composers, and there is scarcely a name connected with the past and present glories of our stage that does not figure in some shape on the programme. Dramatis such as Mr. W. S. Gilbert took part in their own pieces; Lady Bancroft brought again to the stage the sunshine of her presence.

If called upon in such circumstances to give an idea of "the snow," the only resource is to take refuge in a "non possumus." Everything was, indeed, a show in itself. The appearance and conduct of the audience was a "show; its manifestations in the closing scenes were more than a show, they were a revelation—a revelation of the kind of personal affection that in these days goes out from the public to those by whom it has been delighted or amused, which has not previously been rivalled. Among the multifarious attraction one or two only can be indicated. A special outburst of recognition attended the appearance of a duet from the famous old "Forty Thieves" burlesque, the participants in which were Miss Farren's old friends, Miss Kate Vaughan and Mr. E. W. Royce, who, it was understood, had come up from Manchester expressly in order to participate in the homage to his former ally. Not for the first time, Mr. Gilbert's sparkling "Trial by Jury," the first and not the least amusing of his characteristic operas, introduced on the stage a crowd of the best-graced artists our stage can boast, and everybody the playgoer can recall seemed present. But on act of "Money" (the first) was given. This, too, has been more than once seen with a remarkable cast. Seldom, however, can it have exhibited a cast such as was accorded it, with the Trees, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Hare, Mr. Hawtrey, and a dozen more artists of highest repute. It was, however, in the closing proceedings that interest culminated. This began with the much-talked-of harlequinade, which took place in front of a scene specially painted for it by Mr. Bruce Smith. Experienced pantomimists such as Messrs. Payne, Ware, Storey, and Arthur Roberts played Clown, Pantaloon, Harlequin, and the Sergeant of Police, while there were enough policemen to take the audience, and almost the district, in charge. Then came Miss Letty Lind as Columbine, and Miss Eliaine Terriss as the Fairy Queen, brought about the transformation, matchless and ideal representatives both, while a crowd so motley of ladies, swells, maid servants, singing and dancing girls, little vagabonds, babes and boys was never before congregated. These, it is needless to say, were presented by public favourites. Other profoundly interesting features, artistic, musical, and terpsichorean, on which it is not possible to dwell, were connected with this scene, enhancing its popularity and attraction.

When all was over came the most sympathetic event of the occasion, the presentation of the fair beneficiaire, unable to take any active participation in the entertainment, to the friends and admirers who had so loyally rallied to her support. Her reception, the triumph accorded her, who shall describe? Mr. Hamilton's neatly written address was spoken feelingly and humorously by Mr. Edward Terry, sharer with Miss Farren in many a well-remembered burlesque and the album, containing the portraits and signatures of the participants in the entertainments was duly offered and accepted.

Mr. Wyndham in place of Miss Farren then responded to the address, after which the popular artist to whom this wholly exceptional triumph had been accorded rose with difficulty from her seat, and with a voice choked by emotion addressed a few words of grateful acknowledgment to the public which had accorded her so magnificent and unprecedented a reception and to her brothers and sisters in art" who had prepared for her so unique a triumph. Then Mdlle. Grigolatis floated down from the flies and laid a wreath of forget-me-nots at Miss Nellie Farren's feet. "Auld Lang Syne" was given by the orchestra, the crowds of artists who had encircled Miss Farren dissolved, and with them dissolved the delighted crowd which had passed the longest day, it is to be presumed, ever spent in a London theatre. It will be long before the occasion is forgotten by those happy enough to be present, and it will be longer still, it may be predicted before a similar triumph is accorded to another artist.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE late Mr. Aubrey Beardsley was to tell "The Story of Venus and Tannhauser," with pen and pencil. He wrote the text in prose, and subsequently decided to make it verse. Also he drew some of the illustrations, but somehow the volume never got beyond the preliminary announcement in Mr. Lane's list.

Lieutenant Peary has selected for his Arctic book the title, "Northward Over the Great Ice." The two volumes will have no fewer than eight hundred pictures. The English translation of Astrup's volume, "With Peary near the Pole," will be ready at once. Astrup was with Peary in the far north, and here he tells in a chatty way his experiences and observations He has much to say of the Easkimo as a people—for example, their habits and pecularities. This volume will also have pictures, from photographs by Astrup himself.

The new number of the "Statesman's year-Book" is promised by Messrs. Macmillan on an early day. It is edited by Mr. Scott Keltie, with the assistance of Mr. J. P. A. Renwick, and several improvements and additions have been introduced. The particulars as to the natives of the world have been carefully revised by Mr. John Lyland. Diagrams are given showing the course of trade in the leading countries for twenty-five years back. Then, a special map has been prepared to illustrate the distribution of British trade all over the globe. Another map, dealing with the position in West Africa, will have the interest which attaches to a critical subject.

Reuter sent a special commissioner through India while the famine was raging. This gentleman, Mr. F. H. S. Merewether who was recently in Bombay, has written a volume as a result of his travels. It will be issued by Messrs. Innes, under the title, "A Tour Through the Famine Districts of India." Mr. Merewether, as he explains at the outset, does not give his readers dry-as-dust reports and statistics. He makes these accessible, but in an appendix, which is supplementary to his own matter. What he does is to tell in a picturesque manner of India while she was famine-stricken. He is helped in this by quite a gallery of illustrations.

Mr. Bowden's next two novels will refer respectively to Australia and to English country life. In "The Last Lemurian" Mr. Firth Scott takes his readers to the vast wildernesses of Western Australia. His "Last Lemurian" is a girl who has lain for centuries, in a comatose state, in a mysterious subvolcanic city which the hero discovers. The other novel is by Mr. Sidney Pickering and the title of it is "Wanderers." Its theme is the philosophic vagabondage of an educated gentleman, becoming sick of the conventionalities of society, takes to the road as an observant tramp.

There was a demand for the edition de luxe of the new Byron which Mr. Murray is preparing. The number of copies in the expensive edition will be strictly limited to two hundred and fifty. As these must supply both England and America, it is easy to understand that all applicants may not be gratified. The fresh Byron pictures which have been unearthed for Mr. Murray's venture promise to be of the highest interest. They include a miniature portrait of Byron's first love, Miss Mary Chaworth, who seems to have been uncommonly pretty. Another portrait shows the reader Joe Murray, Byron's old servant.

Mr. Haweis has written a preface for the fine edition of the Pilgrim's Progress, which Messrs. Pearson are bringing out. The main aim was to illustrate Bunyan's classic, so that the pictures in themselves should demand a high esteem. The task was carried through by the brothers Rhead, three gifted American artists, who now reside in England. Their drawings, which are regarded as unique, have recently been on exhibition in London, Paris, and New York. The methods of the brothers are closely akin, generally speaking, yet their different individualities are not lost. The book will appear in monthly parts, and there will be a small edition de luxe for England and America.

M. Andre Lebon, the Erench Colonial Minister, has written a short study within the province in charge of his colleague at the Home Office, entitled Cent ans d'Histoire Interieure (1789-1895). M. Lebon, however, we must remember, is a historian and was formerly professor at the Free School of Moral and Political Science. His book is a well-balanced and well-digested study of the development of France since the Revolution. His conclusions on the present political position of the country are interesting. As a student of political institutions, not as a member of the Government, he considers that France has not had a strong political party since the fall of Jules Ferry in 1885, and few chiefs of the Government have exercised a permanent influence on the country. It does not seem, he says, that universal suffrage has a very definite idea of what it wants in the future, nor does it seem decided to bring pressure to bear on its Ministers. France, however, lives and develops quietly in spite of all political struggles and agitations.

Mr. Fisher Unwin promises several books of travel in the course of the spring and the early summer. Captain Wellby, as we know, has been Through Unknown Tibet, and has brought back some interesting illustrations. Then Mr. T. W. Tyrrell has been across sub-Arctic Canada, and will have news to naturalists about the plants he collected. Much of British Guiana is still unfamiliar, but the Rev. L. Crookall will add to our information. He has worked as a missionary, and wandered among the Creoles and Coolies, the Africans and Indians of wild Guiana. We shall also have Mrs. Pennell's volume Over the Alps on a Bicycle, and Saunterings in Florence, by an Italian writer.

Books on sport—old favorites as well as new volumes—always appear to find readers. There is evidence of this in the success of the Sportsman's Library which Sir Herbert Maxwell edits for Mr. Arnold. The next issue in that series is to be a reprint of Apperley's work, The Chase, the Turf, and the Road. Apperley wrote under the nomde guerre of Nimrod, and perhaps he is best known by it. This reprint is based upon the first edition of the book, and Alken's plates will be reproduced to their original size. There will be a photogravure portrait of Apperley by Maclise and a large paper edition limited to 200 copies.

Picturesque Sicily is the title of a volume that Messrs. Harper will publish within the next few days. The writer is an American Mr. William Agnew Paton who has recently travelled pretty well over the whole of Sicily. He found it a great field for the archæologist and historian, and he bethought him that it was a field which had been little titled by English or American writers. He decided to write about Sicily, and his personal experiences there link together a mass of historical information. In his introduction Mr. Paton dwells on the fine text which the Norman conquest of Sicily offers for another Macaulay or Motley. A strong feature of the volume is its pictures.

Three-quarters of the fourteenth part of Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen's Encyclopædia of Sport is occupied by the article upon Racing, both across the flat and over a country. The subject is in the hands of A. E. T. Watson, and is treated in great detail. Other articles are Rackets, by E. O. P. Bouverie; Ratting, by John Watson; Red Deer from a Natural History Point of View, by J. E. Harting; Reindeer, by Captain Ferrand; and Rhinoceros, by F. Vaughan Kirby.

This month Messrs. Cassell and Co. will again add the word New York to their imprint, which will stand in future as London, and New York and Melbourne. It will be remembered that some years ago the company disposed of their business in America to a separate concern known as the Cassell Publishing Company. The agreement under which this arrangement was made has now lapsed, and Messrs. Cassell add Co. have appointed to take charge of the branch Mr. W. T. Bolding, who held an important position under Messrs. Cassell and Co. at New York prior to the transfer to the American Company.

Mr. Burgin's novel The Cattle Man—so called because part of it develops on an Atlantic cattle-boat—will be published by Mr. Grant Richards on March 21. Mr. Burgin will shortly visit Canada and America for more [illegible].—Messrs. Chatto have just printed a sixpenny edition of Mr. Hall Caine's Deemster. They will publish Mr. Manville Fenn's story, A Woman Worth Winning. For April they announce a volume of fiction, The Heritage of Eve, by a new writer, H. H. Spettigue. Mr. McDonnell Bodkin, Q. C., has written a novel entitled A Stolen Life, which Messrs. Ward, Lock are to publish. They have also in the press a tale of the Chilian Civil War, For the Rebel Cause, by Mr. Archer P. Crouch. It will have pictures by Mr. Stanley Wood.

Messrs. Harper will publish an Anglo-Italian story: Behind a Mask by the lady who writes as Theo Douglas. At the end of the March there will be published by Messrs. Putnam Mr. Robert W. Chambers's Lorraine which is a romance of the Franco-German war.—Tephi: An Armenian Romance is the title of a book now in the press, bearing the imprint of Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co.—Mr. Ellis J. Davis has in the press His Little Bill of Sale, an up-to-date legal story dealing, as its title implies, with the tricks of bill of sale money-lenders. The publisher will be Mr. John Long.

Mr. Frank Hird has written An Exposure of certain British industries in which child labor is iniquitously employed. The volume will be published by Mr. James Bowden under the title The Cry of the Children There will be pictures by Mr. D. Macpherson. Mr. Fisher Unwin's spring list of announcements includes a book which describes itself in the title, Paul Kruger and His Times. The writer is Mr. F. R. Statham. Mr. G. R. Sims's graphic volume, How the Poor Live, which has been out of print for some time, is to be reissued by Messrs. Chatto as a shilling volume. Mrs. Isabella Anderton has translated Senatore [illegible]'s work on The Traditional Poetry of the [illegible], and the volume will be published by Messrs. Longmans.

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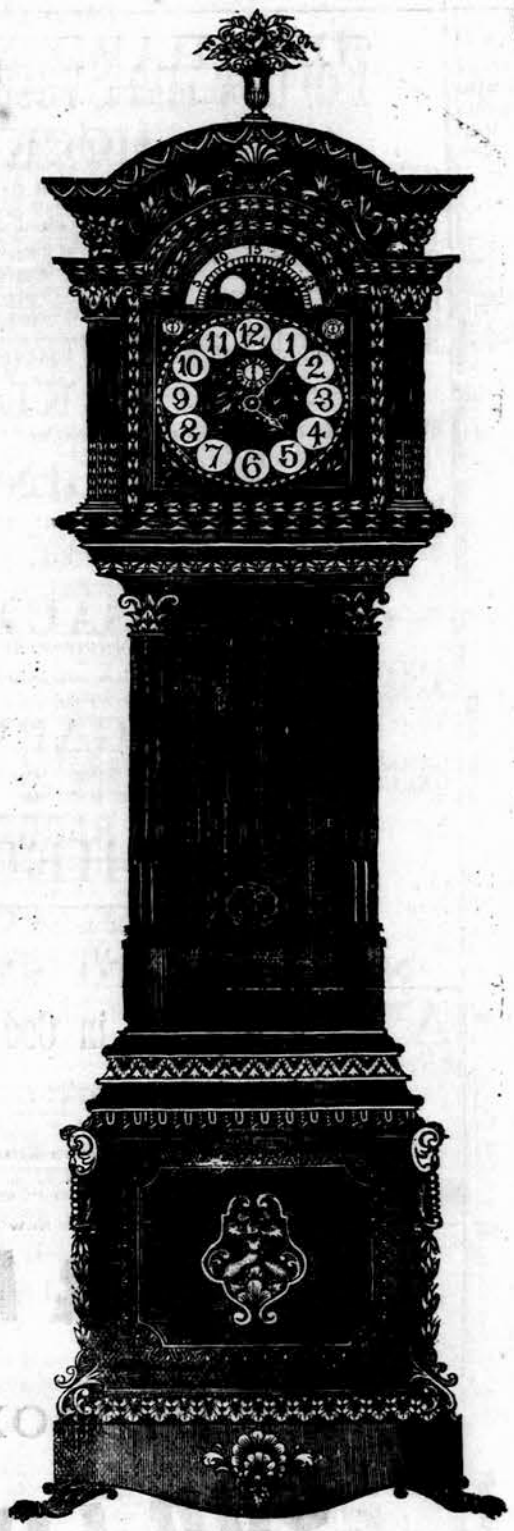

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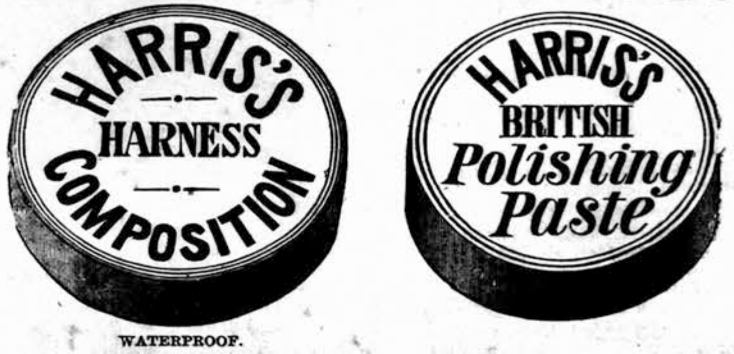

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